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March 1960
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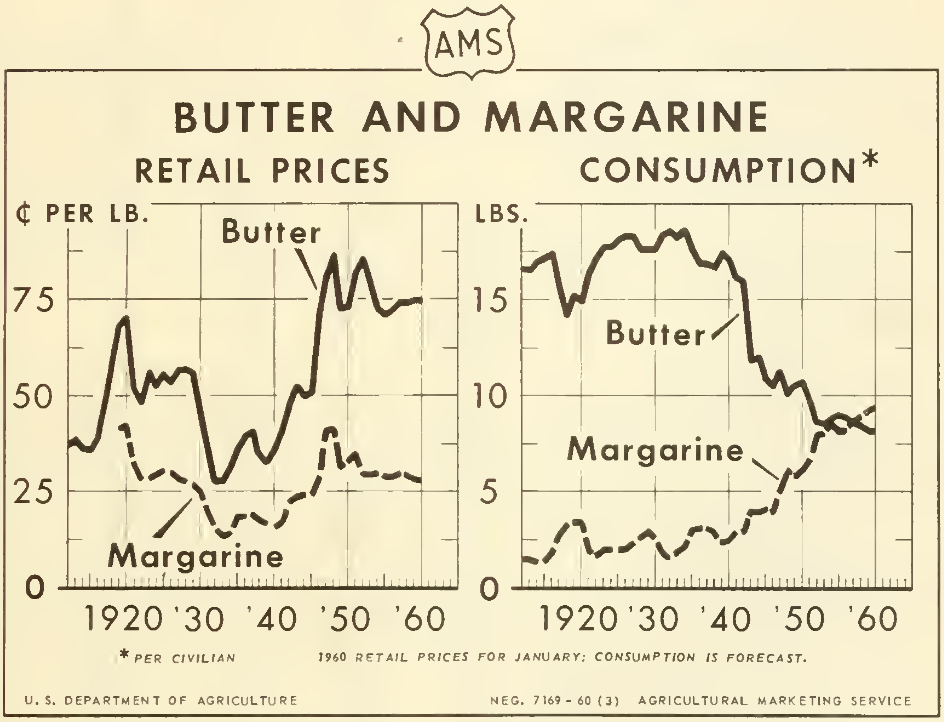
The FATS and OILS SITUATION

FOS-201

In this issue:
Food Fat Consumption Trends, 1921-59
1959 Castorbean Production by States
U. S. Fats and Oils Production and
Foreign Trade, Calendar years 1956-59



BUTTER AND MARGARINE

RETAIL PRICES

CONSUMPTION*

* PER CIVILIAN

1960 RETAIL PRICES FOR JANUARY; CONSUMPTION IS FORECAST.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 7169 - 60 (3) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Butter prices to consumers have been about 2.5 times those for margarine during the 1950's, compared with 2.0 in earlier periods. The wider price differential along with removal of restrictive legislation has helped boost the consumption of margarine.

Butter consumption, after dropping sharply during World War II, has continued to decline, sinking to a record low of 8.0 pounds per person in 1959. Margarine consumption, on the other hand, has increased for two decades, reaching a record high of 9.2 pounds in 1959. (See page 22.)

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Table 1.--Wholesale and retail prices per pound for fats and oils

	February		1959		1960	
	1958	1959	November	December	January	February
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Wholesale prices:						
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, New York	60.6	58.9	64.4	62.3	58.8	58.8
Butter, creamery, Grade B, (90-score) bulk, Chicago	59.1	57.6	63.4	59.1	57.8	57.8
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, San Francisco	67.8	68.3	70.8	72.5	69.5	69.5
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	27.6	25.1	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.1
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b. New Jersey mills	21.4	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Castor oil, No. 3, technical, drums, carlots, f.o.b. N. Y.	20.6	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mill 1/	13.2	19.3	16.8	17.2	18.0	17.5
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports 1/	14.3	20.9	18.9	18.7	19.8	19.2
Coconut oil, refined, drums, l.c.l., New York 1/	23.0	26.0	25.8	25.0	25.5	26.0
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, New York	10.5	9.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3
Codliver oil, medicinal, U. S. P., barrels, New York	18.9	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	15.3	11.3	11.2	11.7	12.8	13.5
Corn oil, refined, tanks, New York	6/21.0	15.0	15.0	15.3	16.7	17.1
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S. E. mills	14.5	11.0	9.3	9.1	9.5	9.4
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Valley	14.4	10.8	9.1	8.9	9.3	9.3
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Texas	13.9	10.7	9.1	9.0	9.4	9.3
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/	16.4	13.1	11.3	11.2	11.7	11.3
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A.) delivered East	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Cottonseed oil, refined, drums, New York	20.5	16.0	---	---	---	---
Cottonseed oil, refined, tanks, New York	---	14.2	12.3	12.2	12.6	12.5
Degras, common, barrels, New York	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	7/12.0
Degras, neutral, barrels, New York	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	7/19.0
Glycerin, soaplye, tanks, New York	15.0	17.8	18.5	18.5	18.5	19.0
Grease, A white, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	7.4	6.5	5.5	5.2	4.9	5.1
Grease, B white, Chicago	7.2	6.3	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.7
Grease, yellow, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	6.9	6.1	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.3
Grease oil, extra No. 1, drums, New York	15.8	15.8	14.8	14.8	14.2	13.8
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	11.7	8.5	7.7	7.1	7.0	7.2
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	12.4	9.3	8.0	7.6	8.3	8.4
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	15.8	13.7	12.8	11.6	11.8	11.8
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, New York	16.8	14.3	13.1	12.7	12.5	12.1
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	14.8	12.8	14.5	14.3	14.0	13.9
Linseed oil, raw, tanks, New York	16.3	14.3	16.0	15.3	15.1	15.0
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, New York	18.4	16.3	18.0	17.8	17.6	17.5
Margarine, colored, delivered Eastern U. S.	27.5	26.2	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8
Margarine, yellow quarters, f.o.b. Chicago	28.0	27.0	25.1	24.2	24.2	24.2
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	27.0	26.0	23.1	22.3	22.2	22.2
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	8.8	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	11.5	10.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Neat's-foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	27.5	27.0
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York	18.1	19.5	22.0	22.0	21.4	20.5
Oiticica oil, tanks, New York	16.6	18.0	20.5	20.5	19.9	18.6
Oleo oil, extra, drums, Chicago	17.9	16.8	15.1	15.5	14.9	14.8
Oleo oil, extra, drums, New York	18.5	15.5	13.9	14.2	13.0	13.0
Oleostearine, barrels, New York	13.8	14.0	12.4	12.5	12.0	12.0
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	33.5	29.3	30.9	30.3	29.9	30.7
Palm oil, clarified, drums, f.o.b. New York 3/	15.2	13.6	14.3	14.4	14.7	14.6
Palm Kernel oil, bulk, c.i.f. New York 4/	---	---	17.8	17.8	17.8	16.4
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S. E. mills	17.1	12.0	13.5	12.9	14.2	15.6
Peanut oil, refined, drums, New York	22.5	22.5	16.7	16.1	17.7	18.9
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	16.0	13.6	13.0	13.0	12.8	12.8
Safflower oil, nonbreak, tanks, f.o.b., West Coast	14.8	14.5	---	---	---	---
Safflower oil, nonbreak, tanks, East Coast	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8
Safflower oil, drums, East Coast	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0
Shortening, containing animal fat, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	30.4	26.1	26.1	26.0	---	---
Shortening, cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, New York	22.5	19.1	18.5	17.7	17.5	17.5
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Decatur	11.4	9.3	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.6
Soybean oil, refined, tanks, New York	14.3	11.5	10.1	9.8	9.8	9.6
Soybean oil, refined, drums, New York	17.0	14.5	---	---	---	---
Soybean oil, clarified, tanks, New York	13.6	11.2	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.4
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York	17.2	14.2	13.5	12.8	13.8	14.8
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 38°, drums, New York	18.2	15.2	14.5	13.8	12.8	13.8
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.2
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	10.9	7.7	8.1	7.3	6.9	7.2
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	7.5	6.8	5.9	5.6	5.2	5.3
Tallow, inedible, bleachable fancy, delivered, Chicago	7.7	6.8	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.3
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	6.9	6.0	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.3
Tallow, special, inedible, tanks, delivered, New York	7.8	6.9	5.7	5.3	5.0	5.2
Tung oil, imported, drums, carlots, f.o.b. New York	22.4	22.6	24.0	23.8	23.2	23.3
Tung oil, tanks, New York	20.9	21.1	22.5	22.2	21.6	21.3
Tung oil, domestic, tanks, f.o.b. mills	21.0	20.8	22.0	21.6	21.2	21.2
Retail prices 5/:						
Butter	74.9	74.5	77.2	78.5	75.3	74.5
Margarine	29.7	28.8	27.9	27.6	27.4	27.0
Lard	22.3	21.3	18.7	18.6	18.4	18.2
Shortening	31.6	30.0	28.4	28.3	27.8	26.9
Salad Dressing	37.8	37.8	37.1	36.8	36.6	36.1
Peanut Butter	54.0	56.0	55.6	55.5	55.5	55.4

1/ Three-cent processing tax suspended during October 1957-June 1960. 2/ Near-by futures. 3/ Tax excluded. Tax does not apply to palm oil used in the manufacture of iron or steel products, tin and terne plate. Since 1943 these are the major uses of palm oil. 4/ Three-cent processing tax suspended during July 1959-June 1960. 5/ Leading cities. 6/ Prior to April 1958, reported as drums. 7/ Beginning February 1960, quoted as 400 pound drums.

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter; The National Provisioner; The Journal of Commerce (New York); Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition; reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, March 25, 1960

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SUMMARY

Supplies of food fats and oils through next September are expected to be about as large as last year. Exports and domestic use probably will continue high and likely will set new records for the entire 1959-60 marketing year. Carryover stocks next October 1 are expected to be about as large as last year, as reduced stocks of soybeans (on an oil equivalent basis) probably will about offset the anticipated increase in stocks of edible vegetable oils. Current prospects indicate that prices of lard and cottonseed oil during April-September 1960 likely will average a little higher than in the first half of the marketing year but still continue below the same months of 1959. Soybean oil prices probably will be relatively stable.

Exports of food fats (including the oil equivalent of soybeans) during October-January 1959-60 totaled 1.4 billion pounds, 28 percent above the year before. Most of the increase was in soybeans and lard, though the edible vegetable oils were slightly higher. Exports of edible oils during February-September 1960 are expected to continue heavy, aided by large shipments of soybean oil under P.L. 480 as well as for dollars. Exports of all food fats for the entire 1959-60 marketing year may total around 3.7 billion pounds compared with 3.3 billion pounds a year earlier. A drop in exports of edible oils under P.L. 480 this year is expected to be compensated by a sharp rise in dollar shipments which likely will keep the total at least as high as the 1,334 million pounds exported in 1958-59.

Near record supplies of soybeans will be available the rest of the marketing year. The average price received by farmers for soybeans during October-February 1959-60 was relatively stable, averaging about $2.00 per bushel, 15 cents above the national average support rate. Current prospects

indicate that soybean prices probably will continue fairly stable through this spring. Soybean crushings are expected to total about 400 million bushels, not greatly different from last year. Soybean exports for 1959-60 are likely to set a new record of about 125 million bushels compared with 110 million the year before. This would leave a carryover on October 1, 1960 of around 40 million bushels, down sharply from the record of 62 million bushels last year, but well above any other year. The Government likely will hold a considerable share of the carryover of soybeans next October 1 as was the case the year before.

Early season indicators point to about the same supplies of food fats in 1960-61 as in the current marketing year. Slight increases in the output of cottonseed oil and butter are in prospect but lard production likely will be down slightly. Total supplies of soybeans (including carryover) in 1960-61 are expected to be about as large as the 600 million bushel level of the past two years.

Soybean farmers' intentions as of March 1 indicate they plan to plant about 24.7 million acres in 1960 compared with 23.2 million last year and the record 25.0 million acres planted in 1958. Increases over last year are general in all producing areas. Relatively favorable prices for the 1959 soybean crop will probably influence some farmers to expand acreage this year.

The prospective acreage of flaxseed for 1960 is 3.5 million, about the same as that seeded last year. Smaller plantings in the leading State of North Dakota are expected to be nearly offset by increases in Minnesota, Montana, and Texas. In States showing a decline increased Soil Bank participation this year along with disappointing yields last year help account for the lower acreage.

Peanut growers expect to plant 1,613,000 acres in 1960, about 2.5 percent less than in 1959 if they carry out their March 1 intentions. Virginia-Carolina producers plan to plant the same acreage as in 1959 but prospective acreage is lower in Southeastern and Southwestern producing areas. The reduction is due to additional farms in the Conservation Reserve Program and to smaller plantings for hogging off and for uses other than picking and threshing for nuts.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Exports of Edible Oils up 13 Percent from Last Year in Spite of Lag in P. L. 480 Shipments

Exports of cottonseed and soybean oils during October-January 1959-60 totaled 366 million pounds compared with 324 million pounds the same period last year. Cottonseed oil exports at 218 million pounds were up about 150 million pounds but soybean oil shipments at 148 million pounds were down about 107 million pounds. The increase in cottonseed oil exports so far this

Table 2.--Indicated 1960 acreage of soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts (based on March intentions), with comparisons

Year	Soybeans				Flaxseed			Peanuts			
	Planted 1/	Harvested for beans	Yield per harvested acre	Pro-duction	Planted	Yield per acre planted	Pro-duction	Planted 1/	Picked and threshed	Yield per acre picked and threshed	Pro-duction
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Million bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	Million bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Million pounds
Average 1942-45	13,515	10,319	18.5	190.7	4,430	8.3	36.8	4,202	3,278	649	2,123
1946	11,706	9,932	20.5	203.4	2,641	8.6	22.6	3,883	3,141	649	2,038
1947	13,052	11,411	16.3	186.5	4,264	9.5	40.6	4,094	3,377	646	2,182
1948	11,987	10,682	21.3	227.2	5,121	10.7	54.8	3,824	3,296	709	2,336
1949	11,872	10,482	22.3	234.2	5,348	8.0	43.0	2,762	2,308	808	1,865
1950	15,048	13,807	21.7	299.2	4,274	9.4	40.2	2,633	2,262	900	2,035
1951	15,176	13,615	20.8	283.8	4,116	8.4	34.7	2,510	1,982	837	1,659
1952	15,958	14,435	20.7	298.8	3,445	8.8	30.2	1,838	1,443	940	1,356
1953	16,394	14,829	18.2	269.2	4,759	7.9	37.7	1,796	1,515	1,039	1,574
1954	18,541	17,047	20.0	341.1	5,947	6.9	41.3	1,824	1,387	727	1,008
1955	19,658	18,620	20.1	373.5	5,219	7.9	41.2	1,898	1,669	928	1,548
1956	21,671	20,642	21.8	449.4	5,866	8.2	48.0	1,840	1,385	1,161	1,608
1957	21,912	20,826	23.2	483.7	5,599	4.6	25.9	1,769	1,481	970	1,436
1958	24,900	23,900	24.3	579.7	3,943	9.8	38.6	1,734	1,523	1,205	1,836
1959 2/	23,178	22,428	24.0	537.9	3,482	6.5	22.7	1,653	1,461	1,097	1,602
1960 3/	24,667	---	---	4/575	3,469	---	5/26	1,613	---	---	6/1,500

1/ Acreage grown alone for all purposes. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Indicated. 4/ If the same proportion of total acreage of soybeans is harvested for beans as in 1959 and the same average yield by States is obtained. 5/ Based upon the 1955-59 average yield by States, 6/ If the usual relation between planted acreage and picked and threshed acreage prevails and the 1955-59 average yield by States is obtained.

marketing year has stemmed from stronger demand, mainly from the dollar importing countries of northwestern Europe, while the drop in soybean oil exports has reflected the reduced demand for oil under P.L. 480, mainly to the major program country of Spain.

Exports of edible oils during February-September 1960 are expected to continue heavy, aided by large shipments of soybean oil under P.L. 480 as well as for dollars. Cotton oil supplies decline seasonally during the spring and summer and the price premium of cotton oil over bean oil normally widens.

Program agreements for the current marketing year under P.L. 480 covering about 440 million pounds had been issued as of mid-March 1960. Of this, about 321 million pounds were issued after October 1, 1959 and the remainder was authorized before that date. Further quantities are expected to be programmed.

About 300 million pounds of edible oils remained to be shipped under existing P.L. 480 authorizations as of mid-March. Most of this oil is expected to move before June 30 as this is the final delivery date.

Exports of cottonseed and soybean oils for the entire 1959-60 marketing year are expected to total at least as high as the record 1,334 million pounds shipped abroad in 1958-59. Increased sales for dollars will offset anticipated declines in P.L. 480 exports this year.

Cotton oil exports during 1959-60 are expected to rise at least 50 percent over the 404 million pounds a year ago with most of the increase going to northwestern Europe and other dollar markets. Soybean oil exports in 1959-60 may drop about 20 percent from the record 930 million pounds shipped last season, reflecting a substantial reduction in P.L. 480 shipments to Spain.

Soybean Prices Expected to Continue Relatively Stable; Crushings at Near Record Level

Near-record supplies of soybeans will be available during the remainder of the marketing year. The average price received by farmers for soybeans during October-February 1959-60 was relatively stable, averaging about $2.00 per bushel, 15 cents above the national average support rate. Current prospects indicate that soybean prices probably will continue fairly stable through the spring, in contrast to last spring when they trended upward. CCC sales policy announced March 21 to continue to offer beans at not less than 20 cents over the 1959 loan rate at point of storage likely will continue to have a stabilizing effect on soybean market prices until the new crop beans become available next fall. On a national average basis the CCC selling price is $2.05 per bushel. This minimum price will be effective through September 30, 1960.

Table 3.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1953-59

Item	Year beginning October						
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Forecast * 1959
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Stocks, October 1							
Soybeans--oil equivalent 1/	109	14	108	41	109	231	686
Butter	323	489	295	90	145	146	93
Lard	42	50	75	123	69	48	93
Cottonseed oil	1,016	896	361	254	146	154	203
Soybean oil	174	127	179	227	286	281	298
Others 2/	33	45	51	66	49	57	60
Total	1,589	1,608	962	760	694	3/686	746
Imports	61	91	57	49	68	70	70
Production							
Butter	1,648	1,536	1,571	1,542	1,524	1,440	1,475
Lard	2,248	2,564	2,851	2,624	2,434	2,703	2,800
Cottonseed oil 4/	2,106	1,723	1,893	1,629	1,420	1,589	1,900
Soybean oil	2,350	2,711	3,143	3,431	3,800	4,251	4,350
Other 2/ 4/	669	572	667	709	662	740	750
Total fats and oils	9,021	9,105	10,125	9,935	9,840	10,723	11,275
Soybean exports (oil equiv.)	436	666	741	937	939	1,209	1,400
Total	9,457	9,771	10,866	10,872	10,779	11,931	12,675
Total supply	11,107	11,470	11,885	11,681	11,540	12,688	13,490
Exports 5/							
Butter	45	190	240	18	36	19	25
Lard	456	587	719	590	461	608	750
Cottonseed oil 4/	402	716	617	427	250	406]	1,350
Soybean oil	71	50	556	807	804	930]	
Other 2/ 4/	119	33	50	62	19	34	50
Adjustment 6/	117	124	52	61	85	117	125
Total fats and oils	1,209	1,699	2,234	1,965	1,655	2,114	2,300
Soybeans (oil equivalent)	436	666	741	937	939	1,209	1,400
Total exports	1,645	2,365	2,975	2,903	2,593	3,323	3,700
Domestic use							
Butter	1,438	1,540	1,536	1,470	1,488	1,474	1,450
Lard 7/	1,773	1,959	2,066	2,049	2,005	2,051	2,050
Cottonseed oil	1,824	1,543	1,384	1,310	1,195	1,134]	4,650
Soybean oil	2,326	2,609	2,539	2,565	3,051	3,304]	
Others 2/	598	622	659	713	703	773	775
Adjustment 6/	-117	-124	-52	-61	-85	-117	-125
Total 7/	7,843	8,149	8,132	8,046	8,357	8,619	8,800
Total use for food 8/	7,541	7,836	7,883	7,899	8,165	8,486	8,600
Per capita, civilian and military	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Butter (fat content)	7.2	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.5
Other	37.7	38.3	37.8	37.7	38.5	39.8	39.8
Total (fat content)	44.9	45.8	45.2	44.6	45.4	46.5	46.3

1/ Not included in total stocks. 2/ Includes beef fats, peanut, corn, olive and sesame oils. 3/ Adjusted to new Census basis which includes hydrogenated oils and stearin. 4/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing. 5/ Includes shipments. Butter, cottonseed oil and adjustments include quantities from CCC stocks that are not reported in Census data. 6/ Includes exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening and other secondary fats. 7/ Adjusted for estimated changes in stocks on farm. 8/ Excludes food fats used for nonfood purposes but includes nonfood oils (mostly coconut babassu and palm-kernel) used in food.

*Except for stocks on October 1, 1959.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Soybean crushings in October-February 1959-60 totaled 170 million bushels compared with 172 million bushels the year before. Crushings slowed some in late February as declining oil and meal prices and relatively stable soybean prices have resulted in a narrowing of the price spread. Preliminary indications are that the crush in March will be up from February and there has been a firmer tone in the soybean product markets. Continuing strong demand for soybean oil and meal during the last half of the marketing year probably will result in a total 1959-60 crush of about 400 million bushels, not greatly different from last year (table 4).

Soybean exports in 1959-60 are likely to set a new record of about 125 million bushels compared with 110 million last year. Based in part on inspection data, exports from October 1, 1959 through mid-March 1960 totaled about 72 million bushels, 13 million above the same period the previous year. Most of the increase anticipated for the entire 1959-60 marketing year has occurred. It is due to larger shipments to Western Europe where the strong demand for both oil and meal makes soybeans attractive to crushers.

Based on the above estimates of crushings and exports, the carryover of soybeans on October 1, 1960 will be around 40 million bushels, down sharply from the record carryover of 62 million bushels last year, but well above any other year. CCC likely will hold a considerable share of the carryover of soybeans next October 1 as was the case last year.

The total volume of 1959 crop soybeans under support through February 1960 was 52 million bushels compared with 139 million bushels for the same date last year. Current prospects indicate that many producers probably will redeem loans and CCC takeover on May 31 likely will be considerably less than the quantity currently under support.

The 1960 soybean crop will be supported at $1.85 per bushel, the same as the previous crop.

Domestic Use of Soybean Oil Running About the Same as Last Year; Oil Prices Lowest Since 1941

Domestic demand for food fats and oils is expected to continue strong the remainder of the season. Domestic disappearance of soybean oil in October-January 1959-60 was 1,123 million pounds, up nearly 3 percent from a year ago. Consumption in shortening increased about 3 percent and use in margarine was up 4 percent. The rate of increase in use of bean oil for shortening during the remainder of the year will be aided by higher prices for lard. Lard is currently selling at about the same level as bean oil. However, lard prices during the last half of the 1959-60 marketing year are expected to be at a premium over bean oil.

Despite strong domestic demand, heavy supplies of vegetable oils and lard exerted downward pressure on the general level of food fat prices during the first half of the 1959-60 marketing year. In addition, soybean oil

Table 4.--Soybeans: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1953-60

Item	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960
	Year beginning October							
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply								
Stocks, October 1	10.1	1.3	9.9	3.7	9.9	21.1	62.4	2/40
Production	269.2	341.1	373.5	449.4	483.7	579.7	537.9	
Total supply	279.3	342.4	383.5	453.2	493.6	600.8	600.3	
Disposition								
Seed, feed and residual	25.1	22.9	29.2	42.0	33.2	27.1	35	
October-February:								
Crushings	102.0	106.4	123.6	136.5	143.9	172.1	170	
Exports	29.8	36.6	44.2	48.6	50.3	55.8	69	
March 1, supply remaining	122.4	176.6	186.5	226.1	266.2	345.8	326	
March-September:								
Crushings	111.2	142.6	159.6	179.4	209.9	229.1	230	
Exports	9.9	24.0	23.3	36.7	35.2	54.3	56	
Season totals								
Crushings	213.2	249.0	283.1	315.9	353.8	401.2	400	
Exports	39.7	60.6	67.5	85.4	85.5	110.1	125	
Ending stocks								
Commercial	1.3	3.3	3.7	4.7	7.2	4.5	2/10	
Reseal	---	---	---	---	---	13.7	---	
CCC	3/	6.6	3/	5.2	13.9	44.2	2/30	
Total	1.3	9.9	3.7	9.9	21.1	62.4	2/40	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per bushel								
Support	2.56	2.22	2.04	2.15	2.09	2.09	1.85	1.85
Received by farmers	2.72	2.46	2.22	2.18	2.07	2.00	4/2.02	

1/ October-February is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the crop year is forecast. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Less than 50,000 bushels. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 5.--Cottonseed: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1953-60

Item	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960
	Year beginning August							
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply								
Stocks, August 1	155	229	209	177	164	175	100	2/125
Production	6,748	5,709	6,043	5,407	4,609	4,798	6,100	
Total supply	6,903	5,938	6,252	5,584	4,773	4,973	6,200	
Disposition								
Seed, feed and residual	403	459	471	450	345	430	465	
August-February:								
Crushings	4,322	3,846	4,177	3,785	3,226	3,290	4,115	
Exports	9	13	9	9	3	2	5	
March 1, supply remaining	2,169	1,620	1,595	1,340	1,199	1,251	1,615	
March-July:								
Crushings	1,934	1,403	1,411	1,174	1,021	1,149	1,485	
Exports	6	8	7	2	3	2	5	
Season totals								
Crushings	6,256	5,249	5,588	4,959	4,247	4,439	5,600	
Exports	15	21	16	11	6	4	10	
Ending stocks	229	209	177	164	175	100	125	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton								
Support 3/	50.50	50.00	42.00	44.00	42.00	41.00	34.00	34.00
Received by farmers	52.70	60.30	44.60	53.40	51.10	43.80	4/38.90	

1/ August-February is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the year is forecast. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Purchase Price, Basis Grade. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 6.--Oilseeds and peanuts: Price support levels and season average prices received by farmers, 1949-60

Crop year	Soybeans			Cottonseed		
	Level of support		Farm price per bushel	Level of support		Farm price per ton
	Parity	Price per bushel		Parity	Price per ton 1/	
	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Dollars
1949	90	2.11	2.16	90	46.50	43.40
1950	80	2.06	2.47	73	47.00	86.60
1951	90	2.45	2.73	90	61.50	69.30
1952	90	2.56	2.72	90	62.40	69.60
1953	90	2.56	2.72	75	50.50	52.70
1954	80	2.22	2.46	75	50.00	60.30
1955	70	2.04	2.22	65	42.00	44.60
1956	75	2.15	2.18	70	44.00	53.40
1957	70	2.09	2.07	65	42.00	51.10
1958	70	2.09	2.00	65	41.00	43.80
1959	64	1.85	2.02	57	34.00	38.90
1960	64	1.85		57	34.00	

Crop year	Flaxseed			Peanuts		
	Level of support		Farm price per bushel	Level of support		Farm price per pound
	Parity	Price per bushel 2/		Parity	Price per pound	
	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Cents	Cents
1949	90	3.74	3.63	90	10.5	10.4
1950	60	2.57	3.34	90	10.8	10.9
1951	60	2.65	3.73	88	11.5	10.4
1952	80	3.77	3.72	90	12.0	10.9
1953	80	3.79	3.64	90	11.9	11.1
1954	70	3.14	3.05	90	12.2	12.2
1955	65	2.91	2.90	90	12.2	11.7
1956	70	3.09	2.99	86	11.4	11.2
1957	65	2.92	2.94	81.4	11.1	10.4
1958	65	2.78	2.69	80.8	10.7	10.6
1959	60	2.38	3.04	75	9.7	9.5
1960	62	2.38		78	10.0	

1/ Purchase price, basis grade except 1949 which is average grade.

2/ Farm basis.

exports were off sharply. Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) dropped from 8.6 cents per pound in October 1959 to 7.5 cents in mid-March, nearly 2.0 cents below last year and the lowest price for March since 1941.

Soybean oil prices probably have bottomed out at about 7.5 cents per pound and have now firmed. The strengthening in cottonseed oil and lard prices because of seasonally declining supplies should help maintain bean oil prices during the last half of the 1959-60 marketing year. Furthermore, somewhat more favorable bean oil export prospects during the last half of the 1959-60 season as compared with the first half will provide some strength to bean oil prices.

Cottonseed Crushings A Fourth Above Last Season; Oil Prices to Rise Seasonally

Movement of 1959 crop cottonseed to crushing mills is nearly complete. During August-February 1959-60 oil mills received 5,460,100 tons of cottonseed, about 90 percent of the 1959 crop. Crushings and oil production during this period were up about 25 percent from the year before. This is about in line with the increase expected for the crop year.

The 1959-60 season's crush may total 5,600,000 tons, about 1,150,000 more than in 1958-59 (table 5). This would produce about 1,900 million pounds of crude cotton oil and 2,600,000 tons of cottonseed meal, compared with 1,518 million pounds of oil last year and 2,061,000 tons of meal. The remainder of the crop will be used mainly on farms, though as usual a little is likely to be exported.

Prices received by farmers for 1959 crop cottonseed remained relatively stable during the heavy marketing season. The monthly average varied between $38 to $40 per ton, somewhat above the CCC purchase price of $34 per ton, basis grade (100). Prices to farmers for 1960 crop cottonseed will be supported by loans on farm-stored cottonseed at an average of $38 per ton, basis grade (100). The program again provides for purchases from producers at an average price of $34 per ton, basis grade (100). These prices are the same as those which were in effect for 1959.

Cottonseed oil prices (crude, Southeast mills) dropped from 12.1 cents per pound in August 1959 to 9.1 cents in December 1959, reflecting the sharp increase in supplies from the previous year and seasonally high output. Cotton oil prices moved up to 9.5 cents per pound in January-February 1960 after the seasonal peak in output had passed. Cottonseed oil supplies are becoming smaller as the season progresses and some price rise is expected this spring because of the good demand for this oil. Prices for the entire 1959-60 season are expected to average somewhat lower than the 11.7 cents per pound last season. The seasonal strengthening of cotton oil prices probably will in turn at least stabilize and possibly even boost bean oil prices a little this spring.

Lard Prices Moving up as Exports Continue Well Above Last Year and USDA Resumes Purchases

Despite a sharp increase in exports and domestic disappearance, lard prices (tanks, loose, Chicago) declined from 7.8 cents per pound in October 1959 to 7.0 cents in January 1960, reflecting a 12 percent increase in output over October-January 1958-59. Hog slaughter was up 15 percent during this period but lard yield per hog averaged 31.3 pounds or about a pound below the year before. Prices since the season low in January have strengthened and by mid-March were 7.7 cents per pound, compared with 8.4 cents in March 1959.

The seasonal peak in lard output has passed. Lard production this spring probably will not differ much from last year. By summer, however, output is expected to be 10 percent lower than in 1959 due to the anticipated drop in hog slaughter. Total disappearance will continue high. This means that lard prices during the last half of the 1959-60 marketing year will move up and probably will average a little higher than the 7.9 cents per pound during April-September 1959.

Lard production (including farm) for the entire 1959-60 marketing year is estimated at 2,800 million pounds, up about 100 million pounds from a year earlier. Output during October-March 1959-60 was up more than 100 million pounds but output during April-September will be less than last year.

Domestic use of lard in the first 4 months of the current marketing year was 679 million pounds, up 43 million from the year before. Use of lard in shortening totaled 185 million pounds, an increase of 72 million pounds over the same months last year. The consumption rate of lard used in shortening during the remainder of the 1959-60 marketing year probably will ease off as lard prices move up.

Exports and shipments of lard during October-January 1959-60 totaled 262 million pounds compared with 177 million a year earlier. Exports to the United Kingdom totaled 138 million pounds compared with 65 million the same four months a year ago. Cuba, the second largest importer of U. S. lard, took 70 million pounds compared with 46 million last year.

Lower U. S. lard prices and the development of the bulk handling technique has made U. S. lard more competitive with that from Europe. Furthermore rising food fat requirements in Western Europe plus limited supplies of fats and oils from other exporting areas has boosted the demand for our lard. Exports during April-September 1960 are expected to hold up well but likely will decline from the high rate of the first half of 1959-60. Exports and shipments of lard for the entire 1959-60 marketing year are expected to reach 750 million pounds, up nearly 25 percent from last year and the most since the 1951 marketing year.

The USDA announced February 15 that the lard purchase program which started in October 1959 was being resumed. During October-November 1959 about

32.6 million pounds of lard was bought with Section 32 funds for domestic donation to needy persons and eligible institutions. So far since resumption through mid-March 1960 about 18.8 million pounds have been purchased, bringing the total under this program to date to 51.4 million pounds. Additional offers have been requested. Domestic donations of food fats and oils probably cause some net increase in consumption even though part may be a replacement for what would have been consumed without donations.

Peanut Supplies Continue in Excess of Edible Requirements; Price Support for 1960 Crop Peanuts Increased Slightly

The 1959 peanut crop was smaller than that of the previous year and contained a higher percentage of damaged nuts. Nevertheless, it still provided more peanuts than required for food and farm uses. As of mid-March farmers still had about 215 million pounds of 1959 crop peanuts under price supports, nearly 80 percent of which were in the Southeastern area. Most of this will be acquired by CCC. The supply of peanuts was sufficient to hold prices to farmers at support levels in the three major areas of production. The 1959-60 U. S. season average price received by farmers is estimated at 9.5 cents per pound, 1.1 cents less than a year earlier, reflecting the 10 percent cut in the 1959 support price. Loans on 1959 crop peanuts mature at the end of May or earlier on demand by CCC.

Edible uses of shelled peanuts during the current marketing year are running at a record rate mainly reflecting increased consumption of salted peanuts, peanuts used in candy, peanut butter sandwiches, and other peanut products. Use in peanut butter was down slightly from last year.

The 1960 crop peanuts will be supported at not less than a national average level of 10.0 cents per pound ($201.24 per ton) compared with 9.7 cents per pound ($193.50 per ton) the previous crop. The 1960 support price is 78 percent of parity compared with 75 percent a year earlier. This rate will not be reduced but may be increased at the beginning of this marketing year (August 1, 1960) if at that time a higher support price is required under existing legislation.

Principal provisions of the 1960 program are similar to those in effect for the 1959 crop. Support will be available by means of non-recourse warehouse storage loans to grower associations, non-recourse farm storage loans to producers and purchase agreements. A producer must be in compliance with his 1960 crop peanut allotment to be eligible for support. Availability of price support will also be subject to the $50,000 limitation on non-recourse price support. Any peanuts produced in violation of leases restricting production of surplus crops on federally-owned land will not be eligible for price support in 1960.

Rise in Peanut Oil Prices Reversed in February; Prices May Strengthen

Peanut oil prices (crude, Southeast mills) rose from 11.3 cents per pound in August 1959 to 15.6 cents in February 1960 reflecting reduced output and stocks along with strong demand. Prices declined to 14.0 cents in mid-March but were still 1.7 cents higher than in March 1959. Output probably will continue slightly below last year due mainly to reduced crushings of CCC peanuts.

Domestic and foreign demand for peanuts for crushing in oil and meal is unusually strong because of short supplies of peanuts elsewhere in the world. The outlook is for domestic peanut oil prices to strengthen this spring and summer as CCC supplies to be offered for crushing or export will be less than that needed to maintain domestic oil consumption prior to the marketing of the 1960 crop.

Domestic consumption of peanut oil has remained comparatively stable during 1955-57, averaging about 70 million pounds. This is sharply below the postwar peak of 155 million pounds in 1947 when large quantities of peanut oil were consumed in the manufacture of shortening and margarine. Now only small quantities are used in these products. The most important use of peanut oil is as a cooking and salad oil. Domestic disappearance of peanut oil during August-January 1959-60 totaled 43 million pounds compared with 41 million a year earlier. Domestic use for the entire 1959-60 season likely will not differ much from the 86 million pounds in 1958-59, the highest level since 1951-52.

Flaxseed Prices Drop Sharply, Reflecting Lagging Consumption of Linseed Oil and Meal

Flaxseed prices (No. 1 spot, Minneapolis) rose sharply from $2.97 per bushel in July 1959 to a peak of $3.85 per bushel in November, reflecting the smallest crop in 15 years. Prices since then have dropped to about $3.20 per bushel in mid-March. Contributing to the sharp decline were larger than expected supplies in Canada, reduced domestic demand for oil and the decline in meal prices.

Last November over a third of the Canadian flaxseed crop was under snow and it was uncertain at that time how much of it would be harvested before the spring. Since then farmers continued to harvest whenever conditions permitted and now only a small part of the crop is unharvested. Also, the Argentine flaxseed crop recently harvested has turned out to be substantially larger than anticipated last summer.

The prolonged steel strike in the second half of 1959 adversely affected the demand for linseed oil and consumption of linseed oil has failed so far to regain the pre-strike level. Furthermore, the sharp rise in linseed oil prices last fall probably encouraged users of drying oils to keep inventories to a minimum and also to shift to lower priced substitutes.

Linseed meal prices have been above normal in relation to other high-protein feed prices during the past year or so. They have dropped more sharply than the others in recent months. The price reduction in oilmeals generally reflects somewhat less favorable livestock feeding ratios and some cutback in export demand which last fall was boosted by drought conditions in Western Europe.

Stocks of linseed oil on February 1, 1960 totaled 164 million pounds, an increase of 67 million pounds since July 1959 and 14 million pounds over a year earlier. Most of the increase in stocks represents CCC holdings of oil acquired under the toll-crushing program last year. Linseed meal stocks on March 1, 1960 totaled 51,400 tons, an increase of 27,500 tons since last July. The buildup in meal stocks also is partly due to the CCC toll crush program whereby the processor retained the meal as part of the toll fee.

CCC Sells Linseed Oil; 1960 Crop Flaxseed Support Unchanged

CCC last year acquired about 56 million pounds of linseed oil (about 2.8 million bushels flaxseed equivalent) under a toll crush program for part of the flaxseed taken over by the Corporation in connection with its 1958 price support operation. CCC is currently offering linseed oil for sale on a competitive bid basis and through late March has sold 23 million pounds for export.

Prospects are that linseed oil consumption probably will pickup seasonally this spring. However, total domestic use for the entire 1959-60 marketing year which ends June 30, 1960 will do well to match the 454 million pounds consumed the previous year. Linseed oil prices probably will remain relatively stable at about current levels until 1960 crop seed and oil become available from the early flax areas of California and Texas, where harvest usually begins in May.

The 1960 crop of No. 1 flaxseed will be supported at a national average price of $2.38 per bushel, the same as the previous crop. As in previous years, support for 1960 crop flaxseed will be carried out in most areas through farm and warehouse stored loans and through purchase agreements.

Inedible Tallow Output to Set New Record; Exports Gaining Importance

Output of inedible tallow and greases in calendar 1960 is forecast at a record 3,450 million pounds, about 6 percent more than last year's peak, as the prospective increase in cattle slaughter outweights the effects of a slight drop in hog slaughter. This would continue the sharp upward trend of the past 2 decades which raised apparent production from about 1,100 million pounds in 1939 to 3,250 million in 1959. In 1959, the U. S. produced about half of the world's tallow and greases and accounted for about two-thirds of the world trade.

Domestic disappearance of inedible tallow and greases in calendar 1960 is forecast at 1.8 billion pounds or about the same as the past 3 years. Domestic use has been relatively stable in the postwar era, varying between 1.6 and 1.8 billion pounds.

The marketing pattern of inedible tallow and greases has been radically altered in recent years. The rise in the use of detergents, combined with greatly increased tallow production, has channelled the latter to an increasing extent into export channels. Consumption in soap dropped nearly every year from the postwar peak of 1.5 billion pounds in 1947 to 0.7 billion pounds in 1959 -- a 53 percent decrease. The sharp drop in use of tallow in soap has been offset by expanding use in other products such as animal feeds and fatty acids. Inedible tallow and greases are also used in plastics, nylon, synthetic detergents, and synthetic rubber, often in the form of fatty acids derived from fat splitting. Nevertheless, soap is still by far the major domestic outlet.

In 1959, use in soap accounted for 41 percent of the total domestic consumption, use in animal feeds 25 percent, use in fatty acids 21 percent, and all other uses about 13 percent. These consumption trends are expected to continue in 1960. Use of fats and oils in soap probably will continue to slide off as synthetic detergents command more of the market.

Exports displaced soap as the largest single outlet for inedible tallow and greases starting in 1953. Exports comprised 45 percent of total disappearance of these fats in 1959 compared with 23 percent in 1950 and a mere 4 percent in 1947. Not only are these fats among the lowest priced in world trade, but exportable supplies from other countries are limited and world demand is strong because of the economic recovery in many countries.

U. S. exports of inedible tallow and greases in calendar 1959 totaled 1,461 million pounds, 31 percent more than the 1,115 million the previous year. Shipments to most major destinations increased sharply. Italy, the Netherlands, and Japan are the major U. S. tallow markets.

Lower prices and availability of record supplies in 1960 improves our competitive position in the world tallow market and exports are expected to climb to a record 1.6 billion pounds, about 10 percent more than in 1959. The previous export peak of 1.5 billion pounds was achieved in 1956.

Prices of inedible tallow (prime, tank cars, Chicago) averaged 6.5 cents per pound in 1959 compared with 7.5 cents the previous year. Demand was strong during 1959 but output was up much more than domestic and foreign markets could absorb and stocks increased. Prices in January-February 1960 averaged 5.3 cents per pound compared with 7.0 cents the same two months in 1959. The price outlook for the rest of 1960 indicates a relatively low level of inedible tallow prices since the cattle slaughter cycle is now on the upswing and stocks are large. The tallow industry likely will be plagued with low prices for a prolonged period and no real relief is probable until livestock slaughter turns downward again.

Tung Oil Output Down But Large Surplus Continues

Output of tung oil from the 1959 crop through February totaled 26 million pounds, down about 4 million from the previous year. Production for the entire 1959-60 marketing year is estimated at about 35 million pounds, compared with the record output of 45 million pounds in 1958-59. Through February producers had placed 13 million pounds of tung oil under support. Loans and purchase agreements are available through June 30.

Carryover stocks of tung oil on November 1, 1959 were 38 million pounds, 28 million of which were in the hands of CCC. Imports of tung oil are restricted by Presidential proclamation to 26 million pounds during the 1959-60 marketing year mainly from the Argentine. The full quota is expected to be imported because of heavy supplies in Argentina and the fact that imported oil can move into consumption in the U. S. just under the domestic support price.

Total domestic supplies of tung oil in 1959-60--production from the 1959 U. S. crop, stocks, and imports--are expected to be around 100 million pounds, nearly the same as last year and again large enough to satisfy domestic requirements for more than two years. As long as growing conditions are normal in the U. S. and import quotas are maintained at the 26 million pound level of recent years, supplies of tung oil in this country will continue well above domestic requirements.

Domestic use of tung oil in 1959-60 is expected to total around 45 million pounds, about the same as in 1958-59 and about average for recent years. If U. S. consumption should be 45 million pounds and the import quotas are filled, CCC probably will acquire around 15 million pounds of tung oil from the 1959 crop.

Prices of domestically produced tung oil (southern mills) during the current marketing year so far have averaged near the support level of 21.0 cents per pound. Imported tung oil prices have averaged a little lower which has encouraged consumption of foreign oil. Surplus supplies will keep domestic oil prices from rising much above the loan level during most of the marketing year.

CCC continues to offer U. S. tung oil for export sale on a competitive bid basis. Sales since November 1 have totaled 6 million pounds of its 28 million pound inventory. These sales are usually made at world market prices which are well below the domestic support and acquisition price.

1959 Castorbean Crop Down 30 Percent; Acreage Shifts to Irrigated Areas

The 1959 castorbean crop, based on preliminary trade estimates, is placed at about 28 million pounds compared with 41 million pounds in 1958. The smaller output in 1959 mainly reflected a drop in acreage and lower yields because of unfavorable weather on the high plains of Texas.

Table 7.--Castor beans: Estimated acreage, yield and production, by States, 1953-59

State	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959*
	Harvested acreage						
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
California (irrigated)	3.7	2.3	.7	.8	5.5	13.4	4.5
Arizona (irrigated)	2.6	.7	2.6	1.1	3.0	1.9	.7
New Mexico (irrigated)	1.8	3.7	---	---	1.2	.2	.9
Texas 1/ (irrigated)	79.6	10.0	---	.5	2.1	7.4	9.8
Oklahoma 2/	35.5	7.4	1.3	1.5	.1	.2	---
Arkansas	1.3	1.0	.2	.2	---	---	---
Tennessee	---	---	.2	.5	.1	---	---
Mississippi	---	---	.1	.2	.1	3/	---
Missouri	---	1.5	---	---	---	---	---
Delaware	---	---	---	---	3/	---	---
Kansas (irrigated)	---	---	---	---	---	.1	.9
United States	124.5	26.6	5.1	4.8	12.1	23.3	16.9
	Production						
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
California (irrigated)	5.3	2.9	1.1	1.7	12.5	25.0	9.2
Arizona (irrigated)	3.5	.7	2.0	1.2	4.4	3.2	1.4
New Mexico (irrigated)	1.2	2.7	---	---	1.1	.2	1.4
Texas 1/ (irrigated)	30.2	2.4	---	.5	2.3	12.6	15.3
Oklahoma 2/	10.6	1.4	.2	.2	4/	4/	---
Arkansas	.4	.3	.1	4/	---	---	---
Tennessee	---	---	4/	.1	4/	---	---
Mississippi	---	---	4/	.1	4/	4/	---
Missouri	---	.5	---	---	---	---	---
Delaware	---	---	---	---	4/	---	---
Kansas (irrigated)	---	---	---	---	---	.1	1.4
United States	51.3	10.8	3.4	3.8	20.3	41.1	28.6
	Yield per acre						
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
California (irrigated)	1,442	1,275	1,614	1,988	2,252	1,861	2,024
Arizona (irrigated)	1,354	912	750	1,048	1,472	1,647	1,845
New Mexico (irrigated)	665	725	---	---	904	1,247	1,554
Texas 1/ (irrigated)	380	243	---	966	1,123	1,691	1,550
Oklahoma 2/	299	186	150	150	239	287	---
Arkansas	288	307	300	170	---	---	---
Tennessee	---	---	200	252	191	---	---
Mississippi	---	---	291	430	206	320	---
Missouri	---	323	---	---	---	---	---
Delaware	---	---	---	---	561	---	---
Kansas (irrigated)	---	---	---	---	---	565	1,487
United States	412	408	665	778	1,683	1,765	1,692

1/ 1953-54 mostly dryland.
2/ Mostly dryland but does include some irrigated areas.
3/ Less than 50 acres.
4/ Less than 50,000 pounds. *Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Estimates for 1953-54 based on data collected by CCC during the 4-year domestic castor bean production and procurement program. Estimates for 1955-59 were provided by the Baker Castor Oil Company.

The domestic castorbean crop was produced on an estimated 17,000 acres in 1959, all grown under irrigation, compared with 23,000 acres in 1958. Unfavorable prices at planting time were responsible for the drop in acreage in California, which in 1958 produced almost two-thirds of the 1958 crop. Over half of the 1959 crop was grown in Texas where a sharp drop in the support price for grain sorghums induced farmers to plant more castorbeans (table 7).

Castorbean acreage has varied widely from year to year, partly because of sharp fluctuations in prices. Research has made possible large scale production of castorbeans in the U. S. by mechanical methods. Improved varieties of castorseed have been developed along with more efficient machines for harvesting and hulling. Because of better varieties and the shift to areas of better production, the average yield per acre increased from 252 pounds in 1952 to 1,700 in 1959.

If all of the 1959 castorbean crop is crushed, it should yield about 13 million pounds of castor oil. Domestic disappearance of castor oil during 1954-59 averaged 130 million pounds per year, practically all from imported beans (table 8). If this disappearance rate continues in 1960 about 115 million pounds of castorbeans or castor oil will need to be imported.

Castor oil and its derivatives are used by industry in a wide range of products. The largest single outlet is in the protective-coating industries where dehydrated castor oil is used as a quick-drying base for paints, lacquers, and varnishes. It is also used in plastics and plasticizers, lubricants, surfactants, hydraulic fluids, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and other miscellaneous uses (table 9).

The United States is the world's leading importer and consumer of castorbeans and/or oil, taking about 35 to 45 percent of the total world trade in these commodities. The major portion of the beans comes from Brazil and most of the oil from Brazil and India. The trend in recent years has been toward importing a declining volume of castorbeans for domestic crushing and simultaneously stepping up the imports of castor oil. U. S. imports of castorbeans have declined sharply from 151,000 short tons in 1948 to a mere 10,000 tons in 1959. During the same period imports of castor oil (bean equivalent) fluctuated widely but increased from 3,000 short tons to 126,000 in 1959. These trends reflect the policy of Brazil and India to crush beans and export the oil.

World Castorbean Output Down Slightly in 1959; Some Increase Expected this Year

World production of castorbeans in 1959 is estimated at about 524,000 short tons, 2 percent less than in 1958 but slightly larger than the 1950-54 average. The outlook for 1960 appears more favorable with indications of possible increases in India and Brazil, the major producing countries, and some expansion in the smaller producing countries.

Table 8.--Castor oil: Supply, disposition and price, 1947-59

Year	Supply: Estimated production from: Domestic material	Supply: Estimated production from: Imported material	Supply: Imports	Supply: Stocks Jan. 1	Supply: Total	Disposition: Exports	Disposition: Apparent domestic disappearance	Price: No. 1, tanks, f.o.b. N.J. mills	Price: Dehydrated, tanks, N. Y.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.	Ct.
1947		117	7	19	143	4	116	29.1	33.8
1948		136	2	24	162	2	128	22.7	25.8
1949		128	11	32	171	3	1/130	18.1	21.6
1950		128	47	38	213	2	1/181	20.4	24.0
1951	5	74	89	30	198	1	1/174	33.6	38.7
1952	8	66	112	23	209	1	1/182	28.9	34.0
1953	10	56	127	26	219	1	1/169	22.6	27.7
1954	7	55	57	50	169	1	138	17.2	21.8
1955	1	49	95	28	173	1	134	15.9	20.5
1956	3	23	89	39	154	3	121	19.2	23.8
1957	9	16	121	28	174	3	138	23.1	28.2
1958	18	8	84	33	143	2	116	21.0	27.3
1959 2/	13	9	116	3/29	167	2	129	20.0	25.1
1960				35					

1/ Includes Government stockpiling. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Beginning with 1959 stocks not directly comparable with earlier years because of the inclusion of hydrogenated oils.

Table 9.--Castor oil: Utilization, 1947-59

Year	Soap	Paint and varnish	Linoleum and oilcloth	Resins and plastics	Other drying oils	Lubricants and similar oils	Fatty acids	Other 1/	Foots and loss	Total 2/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	1	35	4	---	6	---	---	70	---	116
1948	1	48	4	---	1	---	---	68	6	128
1949	1	39	3	3	7	---	---	65	---	130
1950	1	47	6	5	3	---	---	75	7	181
1951	3/	26	3/	9	0	---	---	90	3	174
1952	1	17	1	19	3	---	---	90	---	182
1953	1	22	1	16	8	---	---	80	---	169
1954	3/	17	3/	16	5	---	---	99	---	138
1955	3/	27	---	27	9	---	---	70	---	134
1956	3/	27	---	37	10	---	---	48	---	121
1957	3/	27	---	43	10	---	---	58	---	138
1958	3/	23	---	33	9	---	---	52	---	116
1959	1	19	---	45	---	5/3	5/4	57	---	129

1/ Includes unreported disappearance

2/ Apparent disappearance. During 1949-53 includes Government stockpiling.

3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

4/ Preliminary.

5/ Prior to 1959 included in "other" category.

The estimated 9,000 ton decline in 1959 from the previous year is attributed mainly to the decline in Brazil which, combined with the sharp drop in the U. S., was considerably greater than the increase in India. India and Brazil have accounted for from 55 to 65 percent of the world's castorbean output in recent years.

The issue dates for the Fats and Oils Situation are January, March, May, August, September, and November (Outlook number). The next issue is scheduled for release June 1.

FOOD FAT CONSUMPTION TRENDS

by

George W. Kromer

Major shifts in the use of food fats and oils have occurred over the past 40 years, even though consumption has been relatively stable at around 45 pounds (fat content) per person. Total consumption, however, increased from about 5 billion pounds in the 1920's to about 8 billion pounds in 1959, reflecting the growth in population.

Substitution has been continually taking place, both among the three major food fat product groups--table spreads (butter and margarine), cooking fats (lard and shortening) and cooking and salad oils--as well as among products within each group. Important shifts also have taken place in the fats and oils used in the end product. There are indications that the use of invisible fats (such as non-separated fats consumed as part of prepared food) has increased while the consumption of separated fats has declined slightly.

Reduced consumption of table spreads has been about offset by an increase in "other" edible oils (mainly cooking and salad oils). Total consumption of the cooking fats has shown no consistent upward or downward trend.

Consumption Of Table Spreads Remains Below Prewar Level

During the 20 years before World War II, the annual per capita consumption of the two major table spreads averaged about 20 pounds (actual weight) (table 10). Wartime shortages contributed to reduce combined consumption of butter and margarine to a record low of 14.4 pounds per person in 1946. Recovery thereafter was slow. In the immediate postwar years 1947-49 consumption of the two spreads was only 16.2 pounds per person, almost 20 percent below 1935-59. Since 1947-49, consumption has increased about 1 pound, but in 1959 was still 15 percent below 1935-39.

Several factors help to account for this reduction from prewar. Other spreads, such as mayonnaise and cheese spreads, have increased in popularity, and per capita use of bread and potatoes has declined. Moreover, many consumers are intentionally limiting their use of all "visible fats."

A substantial shift in the consumption rates for butter and margarine has occurred. During the 20 years before World War II the per capita consumption of butter and margarine was comparatively stable, averaging about 17.7 pounds and 2.3 pounds.

During the war, butter use dropped from 17.0 pounds per person in 1940 to 10.5 pounds in 1946, while use of margarine increased from 2.4 pounds to 3.9 pounds. Butter use increased to a postwar peak of 11.2 pounds in 1947, but has trended downward since, dropping to a record low of 8.0 pounds in 1959. Margarine consumption has been on the uptrend since the war ended, reaching a record 9.2 pounds in 1959.

Table 10.--Food fats: Civilian use per person, by type of product, 1921-59

Year	Table spreads (actual weight)			Cooking fats			Edible oils (mainly cooking and salad oils)						Total all food products	
									Oil used in					
	Total	Butter	Margarine	Total	Lard 1/	Shortening	Total	Used as cooking and salad oils 2/	Mayonnaise and salad dressing	Potato chips 3/	Frozen french fries 3/	Mel-lorine 3/	Actual weight	Fat content 4/
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1921	18.3	16.3	2.0	17.8	10.8	7.0	3.5	---	---	---	---	---	39.5	36.0
1922	18.8	17.1	1.7	20.0	13.3	6.7	4.4	---	---	---	---	---	43.1	39.5
1923	19.8	17.8	2.0	20.9	14.3	6.6	3.9	---	---	---	---	---	44.7	40.9
1924	19.8	17.8	2.0	21.2	14.2	7.0	4.3	---	---	---	---	---	45.5	41.6
1925	20.1	18.1	2.0	22.0	12.3	9.7	4.8	---	---	---	---	---	46.8	43.0
1926	20.3	18.3	2.0	21.7	12.2	9.5	5.6	---	---	---	---	---	47.7	43.8
1927	20.6	18.3	2.3	22.4	12.7	9.7	4.9	---	---	---	---	---	47.9	44.0
1928	20.2	17.6	2.6	22.5	13.2	9.3	5.0	---	---	---	---	---	47.7	44.0
1929	20.5	17.6	2.9	22.6	12.7	9.9	5.6	---	---	---	---	---	48.7	44.9
1930	20.2	17.6	2.6	22.5	12.7	9.8	6.2	---	---	---	---	---	48.8	45.0
1931	20.2	18.3	1.9	23.0	13.6	9.4	5.1	---	---	---	---	---	48.3	44.4
1932	20.1	18.5	1.6	21.9	14.4	7.5	4.8	---	---	---	---	---	46.8	42.9
1933	20.1	18.2	1.9	21.5	14.0	7.5	5.3	---	---	---	---	---	46.9	43.0
1934	20.7	18.6	2.1	22.5	13.0	9.5	5.4	---	---	---	---	---	48.5	44.5
1935	20.6	17.6	3.0	21.7	9.6	12.1	5.9	---	---	---	---	---	48.1	44.1
1936	19.9	16.8	3.1	23.6	11.3	12.3	6.0	---	---	---	---	---	49.5	45.7
1937	19.9	16.8	3.1	22.8	10.5	12.3	6.6	---	---	---	---	---	49.3	45.5
1938	19.6	16.6	3.0	22.6	11.1	11.5	6.9	---	---	---	---	---	49.1	45.3
1939	19.7	17.4	2.3	23.4	12.7	10.7	7.2	5.8	1.4	5/	5/	5/	50.3	46.4
1940	19.4	17.0	2.4	23.4	14.4	9.0	7.4	5.9	1.5	5/	5/	5/	50.2	46.4
1941	18.9	16.1	2.8	24.2	13.8	10.4	8.2	6.5	1.7	5/	5/	5/	51.2	47.6
1942	18.7	15.9	2.8	22.2	12.8	9.4	7.6	5.8	1.8	5/	5/	5/	48.5	44.9
1943	15.7	11.8	3.9	22.6	13.0	9.6	6.7	4.9	1.8	5/	5/	5/	45.0	42.0
1944	15.8	11.9	3.9	21.2	12.3	8.9	6.9	4.8	2.1	5/	5/	5/	43.9	40.9
1945	15.0	10.9	4.1	20.8	11.7	9.1	6.2	4.4	1.8	5/	5/	5/	42.0	39.1
1946	14.4	10.5	3.9	22.0	11.8	10.2	6.4	4.5	1.9	5/	5/	5/	42.8	40.0
1947	16.2	11.2	5.0	22.0	12.6	9.4	6.9	4.5	2.4	5/	5/	5/	45.1	42.0
1948	16.1	10.0	6.1	22.4	12.7	9.7	7.1	4.5	2.6	5/	5/	5/	45.7	42.6
1949	16.3	10.5	5.8	21.5	11.8	9.7	7.9	4.4	2.6	.9	.01	5/	45.7	42.6
1950	16.8	10.7	6.1	23.6	12.6	11.0	8.6	5.0	2.6	1.0	.02	5/	49.1	45.9
1951	16.2	9.6	6.6	21.3	12.3	9.0	7.7	4.1	2.6	1.0	.03	5/	45.2	42.1
1952	16.5	8.6	7.9	22.0	11.8	10.2	8.7	4.8	2.7	1.1	.04	.03	47.3	44.1
1953	16.6	8.5	8.1	21.6	11.4	10.2	9.1	5.0	2.7	1.3	.04	.06	47.2	44.1
1954	17.4	8.9	8.5	22.0	10.2	11.8	9.5	5.4	2.6	1.4	.05	.07	48.8	45.5
1955	17.2	9.0	8.2	21.6	10.1	11.5	10.5	5.8	2.9	1.6	.11	.07	49.2	45.9
1956	17.0	8.8	8.2	20.7	9.8	10.9	10.9	5.9	3.0	1.8	.13	.07	48.6	45.3
1957	17.0	8.4	8.6	19.9	9.5	10.4	10.7	5.5	3.2	1.8	.09	.07	47.7	44.4
1958	17.4	8.4	9.0	21.0	9.7	11.3	10.9	5.6	3.3	1.8	.13	.08	49.3	45.9
1959	17.2	8.0	9.2	21.6	9.0	12.6	10.8	5.5	3/3.3	1.8	.16	.09	49.5	46.1

1/ Excluding use in margarine, shortening, and nonfood products.

2/ During 1939-1948 represents estimate of oil usage other than oil in mayonnaise and salad dressings. Beginning 1949 includes small quantities used for miscellaneous commercial purposes.

3/ Estimated.

4/ Includes only the fat content of butter and margarine.

5/ Not available.

Favorable Price Ratio And Removal Of Restrictive Legislation Boost Demand For Margarine In Past Decade

Butter prices to consumers have been at least double those for margarine in most years since the mid-1930's. In 1959 the price ratio was 2.7, and margarine prices were at the lowest level in the postwar era. Wholesale prices of butter have been close to Government purchase prices a large part of the time since the postwar dairy price support program was begun in 1949.

World War II, which brought about much of the reduction in combined use of butter and margarine, also gave impetus to much of the later growth in margarine consumption--and to removal of legal restriction that previously limited its use.

Certain restrictive Federal measures on the sale and price of margarine were lifted in 1950. Federal excise taxes of 10 cents per pound on colored margarine and 1/4 cent per pound on the uncolored product were repealed, effective July 1, 1950. The Act removing the excise tax also repealed the annual retailer's, wholesaler's, and manufacturer's tax imposed on the margarine industry.

Acceptance of margarine has increased during the last several years because of its standardization and general quality improvement. Margarine manufacturers have conducted a vigorous merchandising and promotional campaign since the war.

Margarine Industry Growth Associated With Sharp Expansion In Output Of Edible Vegetable Oils

Increased production and consumption of margarine were made possible by the sharp growth in domestic output of edible vegetable oils during the last 20 years. Margarine's fat content averages about 81 percent. Expanding supply has meant lower prices in recent years for the fats and oils ingredients used in the manufacture of margarine. Margarine prices have declined while butter prices have been at support levels or above. The butter-margarine price ratio has widened.

Margarine output in 1959 set a new record of 1,611 million pounds, 773 million above the 1947-49 average and far above the 1935-39 average of 372 million pounds (table 11). A record 1,293 million pounds of fats and oils were used in margarine in 1959 compared with the 1947-49 average of 681 million pounds and only 303 million pounds in 1935-39 (table 12).

By far the largest source of fats and oils for expanded margarine output has been soybeans. Soybean oil used in the manufacture of margarine reached a new peak of 1,094 million pounds in 1959, and constituted 85 percent of all fats and oils used in making the product. Only small quantities of soybean oil were used in margarine before the war.

Cotton oil was the major constituent in margarine just after the end of the war, but its consumption decreased in the years following. The

Table 11.--Margarine (actual weight): Supply and disposition, 1921-59

Year	Supply: Production: Colored	Supply: Production: Uncolored	Supply: Production: Total	Supply: Stocks, Jan. 1	Supply: Total	Disposition: Exports and shipments	Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Military	Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Civilian 1/: Total	Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Civilian 1/: Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1921	8	207	215	---	215	1	---	215	2.0
1922	6	178	185	---	185	1	---	184	1.7
1923	10	217	228	---	228	2	---	226	2.0
1924	12	220	232	---	232	2	---	230	2.0
1925	12	222	234	---	234	2	---	232	2.0
1926	14	229	243	---	243	2	---	240	2.0
1927	15	262	277	---	277	2	---	276	2.3
1928	16	301	317	---	317	2	---	314	2.8
1929	18	338	356	---	356	2	---	353	2.9
1930	13	312	326	---	326	2	---	323	2.6
1931	6	224	230	---	230	2	---	230	1.9
1932	3	200	203	---	203	1	---	202	1.6
1933	3	243	245	---	245	1	---	243	1.9
1934	3	262	264	---	264	1	---	263	2.1
1935	3	379	382	---	382	1	---	380	3.0
1936	3	391	393	---	393	1	---	391	3.1
1937	2	396	397	---	397	2/	---	397	3.1
1938	2	384	385	---	385	2/	---	385	3.0
1939	1	299	301	---	301	2/	---	301	2.3
1940	2	318	320	---	320	1	---	318	2.4
1941	5	363	368	---	368	5	---	364	2.8
1942	65	361	426	---	426	32	---	364	2.8
1943	116	498	614	---	614	2/109	2	501	3.9
1944	108	481	588	---	588	93	1	497	3.9
1945	99	515	614	---	614	2/83	14	525	4.1
1946	58	514	573	---	573	52	5	533	3.9
1947	59	687	746	---	746	3/31	6	713	5.0
1948	96	812	908	---	908	3/16	5	887	6.1
1949	177	685	862	---	862	3/7	4	851	5.8
1950	500	437	937	13	950	3/7	11	918	6.1
1951	829	212	1,041	14	1,055	3/6	34	996	6.6
1952	1,156	130	1,286	19	1,305	3/7	54	1,219	7.9
1953	1,228	64	1,292	25	1,317	3/9	30	1,256	8.1
1954	4/	4/	1,364	22	1,386	8	5	1,346	8.5
1955	---	---	1,334	27	1,361	8	6	1,323	8.2
1956	---	---	1,370	24	1,394	9	4	1,354	8.2
1957	---	---	1,463	28	1,490	10	8	1,446	8.6
1958	---	---	1,573	26	1,599	9	3	1,549	9.0
1959 5/	---	---	1,611	38	1,649	10	2	1,605	9.2
1960				34					

1/ Prior to 1950 based upon data from Bureau of Internal Revenue. 2/ Includes American Red Cross procurement for prisoner-of-war packages. 3/ Includes estimated quantities exported in food packages through CARE and other nongovernmental relief agencies; does not include quantities mailed abroad by individuals. 4/ Breakdown between colored and uncolored not available beginning with 1954. 5/ Preliminary.

Totals and per capita computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 12.--Margarine: Fats and oils used in manufacture, 1921-59

Year	Animal fats and oils				Vegetable oils										Total primary fats and oils 2/	Vegetable stearine	Total primary and secondary fats and oils
	Butter, fat content	Lard	Beef fats	Total	Cotton-seed	Soybean	Corn	Peanut	Coconut	Palm	Palm kernel	Babassu	Other 1/	Total			
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1921 3/	(1)	(32)	(33)	66	(35)	(1)	---	(12)	(68)	---	---	---	1	117	183	---	183
1922	1	27	48	76	15	0	---	8	54	---	---	---	1	79	154	---	154
1923	1	31	58	91	20	0	4/	6	76	---	4/	---	4/	102	193	---	193
1924	1	30	58	89	20	4/	4/	5	83	4/	0	---	4/	110	199	4/	199
1925	1	25	54	80	24	4/	4/	5	91	1	4/	---	4/	121	202	4/	202
1926	2	24	55	81	23	4/	4/	5	98	1	4/	---	4/	128	209	---	209
1927	2	25	57	84	25	0	4/	5	123	1	4/	---	4/	153	237	---	237
1928	2	26	52	80	27	4/	4/	6	160	1	4/	---	4/	194	274	---	274
1929	2	23	56	81	30	4/	---	6	186	2	4/	---	4/	224	304	---	304
1930	1	15	46	63	27	2	4/	6	178	1	4/	---	4/	215	277	---	277
1931	4/	10	24	34	16	1	4/	5	133	2	0	---	4/	157	192	---	192
1932	4/	9	17	26	15	4/	4/	3	123	4/	0	---	0	141	167	---	167
1933	4/	9	19	28	18	4/	4/	3	150	1	0	---	0	172	200	---	200
1934	4/	7	27	34	55	4/	4/	3	124	4/	0	---	4/	181	216	---	216
1935	4/	3	23	26	100	2	4/	4	174	4/	4/	2	4/	282	309	---	309
1936	0	2	24	26	108	14	1	4	150	1	2	16	1	298	325	---	325
1937	0	2	17	19	174	32	2	3	74	1	8	15	4/	308	326	---	326
1938	0	1	18	19	143	40	1	4	90	0	5	12	4/	294	312	4/	312
1939	0	1	16	17	99	71	4/	2	39	4/	4/	14	4/	225	243	---	243
1940	0	5	19	24	116	87	4/	2	22	4/	0	6	0	233	257	4/	257
1941	0	8	24	32	150	76	1	2	30	5	1	1	1	265	297	---	297
1942	4/	8	29	38	167	133	2	1	3	1	0	4/	1	309	346	---	346
1943	0	11	24	35	252	198	6	5	0	0	0	0	4	465	500	4/	500
1944	0	10	17	27	215	211	11	12	0	0	0	0	4/	450	477	1	478
1945	0	6	13	18	254	207	9	10	0	0	0	0	4/	480	499	0	499
1946	0	2	5	7	223	201	7	14	15	0	0	0	0	458	465	0	465
1947	0	3	8	11	323	228	7	17	21	0	0	0	0	596	607	0	607
1948	0	3	6	10	453	255	1	11	5	0	0	0	0	726	736	0	736
1949	0	4	7	11	431	257	1	4/	4/	0	0	0	0	689	701	0	701
1950	0	4	8	12	418	312	1	7	0	0	0	0	4	741	753	11	764
1951	0	4	7	11	334	473	4	16	1	0	2	0	0	829	840	11	851
1952	0	5	8	13	354	652	4/	3	0	0	0	0	0	1,009	1,021	24	5/1,046
1953	0	8	13	21	275	726	1	2	7	0	2	0	0	1,013	1,034	12	5/1,049
1954	0	7	10	17	397	665	4/	2	5	0	1	0	0	1,070	1,087	17	5/1,106
1955	0	13	9	22	278	746	4/	2	6	0	1	0	0	1,033	1,055	16	5/1,075
1956	0	31	6	37	283	752	1	3	8	0	1	0	0	1,048	1,085	24	5/1,111
1957	0	25	9	34	237	874	4/	3	5	0	3	0	0	1,122	1,156	24	5/1,182
1958	0	16	8	24	145	1,070	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	1,224	1,248	19	5/1,269
1959 6/	0	36	8	44	124	1,094	17	4	1	0	0	0	10	1,250	1,293	7/	1,293
1960																	

1/ Includes some linseed oil in 1942 and 1943. 2/ Use of deodorized and hydrogenated oils is included with the primary oil. Most of the vegetable stearine prior to 1950 was included with the primary oil. 3/ Partly estimated. 4/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 5/ Includes 2 million pounds of secondary oils other than vegetable stearine in 1952, 3 million in 1953-58. 6/ Preliminary. 7/ Not reported separately beginning 1959. Included with the primary oil.

Table 13.--Butter (actual weight): Supply and disposition, 1921-59

Year	Supply						Disposition					
	Production								Domestic disappearance			
										Direct use as butter		
	Creamery	Farm	Total	Imports	Cold storage stocks, Jan. 1 1/	Total supply	Exports and shipments to U.S. Territories 2/	Use in margarine	Total	Military procurement	Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1921	1,138	610	1,748	18	59	1,825	12	1	1,764	---	1,764	16.3
1922	1,226	644	1,870	7	48	1,925	15	1	1,882	---	1,882	17.1
1923	1,327	666	1,993	21	27	2,041	10	2	1,999	---	1,999	17.8
1924	1,423	643	2,066	19	30	2,115	12	2	2,035	---	2,035	17.8
1925	1,463	619	2,082	7	66	2,155	8	2	2,092	---	2,092	18.1
1926	1,512	620	2,132	7	53	2,192	8	2	2,148	---	2,148	18.3
1927	1,581	607	2,188	8	34	2,230	7	2	2,175	---	2,175	18.3
1928	1,543	577	2,120	4	46	2,170	8	3	2,115	---	2,115	17.6
1929	1,642	542	2,184	3	44	2,231	8	3	2,138	---	2,138	17.6
1930	1,626	523	2,149	3	82	2,234	7	2	2,162	---	2,162	17.6
1931	1,694	544	2,239	2	63	2,304	7	3/	2,270	---	2,270	18.3
1932	1,725	581	2,307	1	27	2,335	7	3/	2,306	---	2,306	18.5
1933	1,795	580	2,375	1	22	2,398	6	3/	2,281	---	2,281	18.2
1934	1,728	559	2,286	1	111	2,398	6	3/	2,345	---	2,345	18.6
1935	1,672	539	2,211	23	47	2,281	7	3/	2,234	---	2,234	17.6
1936	1,666	502	2,168	10	40	2,218	6	---	2,151	---	2,151	16.8
1937	1,662	472	2,135	11	61	2,207	6	---	2,158	---	2,158	16.8
1938	1,798	454	2,252	2	43	2,297	8	---	2,160	---	2,160	16.6
1939	1,782	429	2,210	1	129	2,340	9	---	2,276	---	2,276	17.4
1940	1,837	403	2,240	1	55	2,296	11	---	2,244	---	2,244	17.0
1941	1,872	395	2,268	4	41	2,313	13	---	2,185	70	2,116	16.1
1942	1,764	366	2,130	20	114	2,264	24	---	2,217	124	2,092	15.9
1943	1,674	342	2,015	3	25	2,043	94	---	1,791	266	1,525	11.8
1944	1,489	330	1,818	2	158	1,978	97	---	1,853	321	1,532	11.9
1945	1,364	336	1,699	4	28	1,731	55	---	1,635	222	1,413	10.9
1946	1,171	331	1,502	7	41	1,550	16	---	1,510	54	1,456	10.5
1947	1,329	311	1,640	4	23	1,667	17	---	1,628	28	1,600	11.2
1948	1,210	293	1,504	3/	22	1,526	8	---	1,486	36	1,450	10.0
1949	1,412	276	1,688	3/	32	1,720	6	---	1,581	32	1,549	10.5
1950	1,386	262	1,648	3/	133	1,781	28	---	1,648	34	1,614	10.7
1951	1,203	240	1,443	3/	105	1,548	24	---	1,497	52	1,445	9.6
1952	1,188	214	1,402	3/	27	1,429	2	---	1,354	38	1,316	8.6
1953	1,412	195	1,607	3/	73	1,680	26	---	1,372	43	1,329	8.5
1954	1,449	179	1,628	1	282	1,911	57	---	1,475	65	1,410	8.9
1955	1,383	166	1,549	1	379	1,929	229	---	1,536	77	1,459	9.0
1956	1,413	149	1,562	1	163	1,726	182	---	1,519	70	1,449	8.8
1957	1,414	137	1,551	1	25	1,577	13	---	1,477	55	1,422	8.4
1958	1,389	121	1,510	1	87	1,598	38	---	1,490	50	1,440	8.4
1959 4/	1,329	110	1,439	1	69	1,509	28	---	1,450	52	1,398	8.0
1960					31							

1/ Includes stocks held by U. S. Department of Agriculture. 2/ Excludes shipments to Alaska and Hawaii beginning with April 1948; includes butter equivalent of butter spread and butter oil, and exports and shipments by U. S. Department of Agriculture and nongovernmental relief agencies not reported by the Bureau of the Census. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 4/ Preliminary.

Totals and per capita computed from unrounded numbers.

124 million pounds of cottonseed oil used in margarine during 1959 was the least since 1940, and was less than 10 percent of total fats and oils consumed. Small quantities of lard, vegetable stearine, beef fats, coconut oil, peanut oil, corn oil, and other vegetable oils also are used in margarine. They have increased little as margarine output has grown.

Annual production of butter declined only slightly during 1955-58 averaging approximately 1.5 billion pounds. This was 30 percent below the 1935-39 average. Butter output in 1959, however, dropped to 1,439 million pounds, the lowest since 1952. Both creamery and farm butter continued their long run downtrend. Farm butter production has declined each year since World War II, dropping from 336 million pounds in 1945 to a mere 110 million pounds in 1959. No evidence of an uptrend in total production of butter has appeared since 1953. However, the downtrend may be arrested in 1960 as output is expected to be slightly above 1959.

Butter production has averaged somewhat larger than distribution through commercial channels in recent years, mainly because it is one of the products purchased under the dairy support program. Retail prices accordingly were determined primarily by support prices. An increasing proportion of the milk produced on U. S. farms has gone into fluid use and the percentage used for butter has decreased.

(For a more comprehensive review of trends and their meaning for the future, see article entitled "Butter and Margarine Consumption Trends" which appeared in the May 1959 issue of the Fats and Oils Situation, FOS-196.)

Cooking Fat Consumption Fairly Stable

During the past 4 decades, the total consumption of cooking fats, consisting of the direct use of lard plus the consumption of shortening, has been fairly stable, averaging about 22 pounds per person (table 10).

Increasing amounts of lard have gone into the manufacture of shortening in recent years. Consequently comparison of direct use of lard with use of shortening is somewhat misleading. For example, in 1959 lard represented 22 percent of all fats and oils consumed in shortening compared with about 8 percent in 1947-49. If indirect use of lard is added to the direct use in the home, bakeries and commercial and other institutions, it is evident that lard is still the major cooking fat in the U. S. Nevertheless, there has been a significant substitution of shortening for lard as such.

Direct use of lard generally trended downward from about 14.0 pounds per person in the early 1920's to about 12.7 pounds in 1930 while shortening consumption rose from about 7.0 pounds to 9.8 pounds. During the depression years, direct use of lard bounced back to a peak of 14.4 in 1932 as shortening dropped to 7.5 pounds. Lard use again generally declined in the years following the depression until 1940 when it rebounded to 14.4 pounds per person. Shortening consumption showed opposite changes during these years. Direct use of lard reached the postwar peak of 12.7 pounds in 1948, then fell to a record low of 9.0 pounds in 1959. Shortening consumption per person once again showed the opposite trend, rising from 9.7 pounds in 1948 to a record high of 12.6 pounds in 1959.

Table 14.- Lard, including rendered pork fat: Supply, disposition, and utilization, 1921-59

Year	Supply						Disposition			Utilization						
	Production				Stocks Jan. 1 1/	Total 2/	Exports 3/	Shipments to U. S. Territories	Total domestic disappearance	Shortening	Margarine	Soap	Other nonfood products	Direct use as lard		
	Federally inspected	Other commercial	Farm	Total										Military	Civilian	
															Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1921	1,379	729		2,108	59	2,167	893	10	1,217	15	32	0	0		1,171	10.8
1922	1,575	727		2,302	48	2,350	787	10	1,504	11	27	2	0		1,464	13.3
1923	1,971	747		2,718	49	2,767	1,060	14	1,644	7	31	0	0		1,605	14.3
1924	1,923	737		2,660	49	2,709	971	14	1,662	7	30	0	0		1,625	14.2
1925	1,452	701		2,153	61	2,214	708	11	1,453	7	25	0	0		1,421	12.3
1926	1,513	693		2,206	42	2,248	717	16	1,465	7	24	0	0		1,434	12.2
1927	1,557	706		2,263	50	2,313	702	16	1,541	7	25	0	0		1,509	12.7
1928	1,750	708		2,458	55	2,513	783	18	1,627	10	26	0	0		1,591	13.2
1929	1,763	698		2,461	85	2,546	848	19	1,598	23	23	0	0		1,552	12.7
1930	1,521	706		2,227	82	2,309	656	18	1,584	10	15	0	0		1,559	12.7
1931	1,554	753		2,307	51	2,358	578	23	1,706	9	10	0	4/		1,687	13.6
1932	1,573	806		2,380	51	2,431	552	24	1,814	6	9	0	4/		1,799	14.4
1933	1,679	795		2,475	41	2,516	584	28	1,771	3	9	0	1		1,758	14.0
1934	1,341	750		2,091	133	2,224	435	23	1,647	3	7	4/	4/		1,637	13.0
1935	662	614		1,276	118	1,394	97	18	1,227	2	3	4/	4/		1,221	9.6
1936	992	687		1,679	53	1,732	112	25	1,449	5	2	4/	4/		1,442	11.3
1937	759	672		1,431	146	1,577	137	26	1,361	1	2	0	4/		1,358	10.5
1938	1,034	694		1,728	54	1,782	205	29	1,440	3	1	4/	4/		1,436	11.1
1939	1,272	765		2,037	107	2,144	277	34	1,671	7	1	4/	4/		1,662	12.7
1940	1,527	761		2,288	162	2,450	201	31	1,924	17	5	1	4/		1,901	14.4
1941	1,526	702		2,228	294	2,522	393	31	1,900	51	8	4/	4/	21	1,819	13.8
1942	1,724	676		2,401	199	2,600	652	33	1,805	62	8	4/	1	46	1,688	12.8
1943	2,080	785		2,865	110	2,976	757	39	1,884	36	11	88	6	64	1,679	13.0
1944	2,367	279	408	3,054	297	3,351	902	36	1,957	39	10	183	9	133	1,583	12.3
1945	1,311	335	420	2,066	456	2,522	651	21	1,722	23	6	82	1	100	1,509	11.7
1946	1,342	353	439	2,134	129	2,265	451	39	1,664	20	2	1	1	5/ -2	1,640	11.8
1947	1,722	277	403	2,402	110	2,512	383	34	1,929	101	3	6	1	25	1,792	12.6
1948	1,680	252	389	2,321	167	2,488	277	50	1,987	114	3	4	1	15	1,850	12.7
1949	1,923	270	341	2,534	173	2,707	617	50	1,910	118	4	0	25	18	1,744	11.8
1950	2,009	309	313	2,631	131	2,762	467	56	2,112	155	4	36	11	15	1,891	12.6
1951	2,225	342	296	2,863	127	2,990	689	54	2,143	200	4	22	21	41	1,855	12.3
1952	2,234	378	269	2,881	104	2,992	634	60	2,087	232	5	---	25	9	1,817	11.8
1953	1,812	310	233	2,355	211	2,566	423	53	2,016	227	8	---	3	6	1,772	11.4
1954	1,831	290	209	2,330	74	2,404	465	56	1,779	142	7	4/	4/	2	1,627	10.2
1955	2,140	312	208	2,660	104	2,764	562	57	1,998	334	13	2	6	3	1,639	10.1
1956	2,255	304	202	2.761	147	2,908	611	60	2,125	459	31	2	3	3	1,627	9.8
1957	2,080	287	192	2,559	112	2,671	501	62	2,006	376	25	1	1	2	1,601	9.5
1958	1,982	271	188	2,441	101	2,542	389	66	1,994	318	16	4/	1	3	1,657	9.7
1959 6/	2,309	301	195	2,805	7/95	2,900	605	68	2,102	493	36	---	9	2	1,563	9.0

1/ 1920-41, cold storage holdings as reported by U.S. Department of Agriculture; 1942 to date, factory and warehouse stocks as reported by Bureau of the Census. 1943-46, 1948, and 1951, includes stocks held or in transit by U.S. Department of Agriculture.

2/ Includes imports, which were less than 500,000 pounds in all years except 1943 and 1952, when 1 and 7 million pounds, respectively, were imported.

3/ Includes lard in tushonka as follows: 20 million pounds in 1943 and 1944, 17 million in 1945, and 7 million in 1946; 1947 to date, includes civilian relief and shipments by CARE.

4/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

5/ Difference between military shipments for civilian relief and military takings for both military use and civilian relief.

6/ Preliminary.

7/ Beginning 1959, stocks include hydrogenated animal fats and animal stearin.

Totals and per capita computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 15.--Shortening: Supply and disposition, 1921-59 1/

Year	Supply				Disposition			
						Domestic disappearance		
							Civilian	
	Production	Imports	Stocks, Jan. 1	Total supply	Exports and shipments	Military excluding relief	Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1921	811	2/	---	811	55	---	756	7.0
1922	784	2/	---	784	49	---	735	6.7
1923	751	2/	16	766	22	---	734	6.6
1924	830	2/	11	841	26	---	801	7.0
1925	1,153	2/	20	1,172	29	---	1,120	9.7
1926	1,141	2/	23	1,164	24	---	1,117	9.5
1927	1,179	2/	23	1,202	19	---	1,156	9.7
1928	1,143	2/	27	1,170	15	---	1,125	9.3
1929	1,220	2/	30	1,250	14	---	1,204	9.9
1930	1,211	2/	32	1,243	14	---	1,202	9.8
1931	1,172	2/	27	1,198	11	---	1,163	9.4
1932	945	2/	25	970	8	---	936	7.5
1933	953	2/	26	979	8	---	944	7.5
1934	1,204	2/	27	1,232	7	---	1,197	9.5
1935	1,547	8	28	1,582	9	---	1,533	12.1
1936	1,587	6	40	1,633	8	---	1,580	12.3
1937	1,595	2	45	1,642	7	---	1,589	12.3
1938	1,514	2	46	1,562	7	---	1,499	11.5
1939	1,404	1	56	1,460	8	---	1,396	10.7
1940	1,190	1	57	1,247	9	---	1,185	9.0
1941	1,409	1	54	1,465	12	32	1,367	10.4
1942	1,300	2/	53	1,354	15	57	1,237	9.4
1943	1,438	2/	46	1,483	81	102	1,234	9.6
1944	1,363	2/	67	1,431	19	212	1,147	8.9
1945	1,441	2/	53	1,494	52	223	1,175	9.1
1946	1,450	2/	44	1,494	26	18	1,409	10.2
1947	1,374	2/	41	1,416	29	-5	1,338	9.4
1948	1,441	2/	53	1,494	8	8	1,410	9.7
1949	1,487	2/	67	1,554	26	12	1,435	9.7
1950	1,710	2/	82	1,792	13	20	1,656	11.0
1951	1,403	2/	104	1,507	13	28	1,365	9.0
1952	1,611	2/	101	1,713	10	47	1,562	10.2
1953	1,675	---	94	1,768	16	62	1,597	10.2
1954	1,961	---	94	2,055	17	45	1,870	11.8
1955	1,975	---	120	2,095	42	47	1,863	11.5
1956	1,842	---	143	1,985	12	54	1,797	10.9
1957	1,808	---	122	1,930	17	37	1,756	10.4
1958	2,006	---	120	2,126	33	30	1,935	11.3
1959 3/	4/2,250	---	4/132	2,382	36	32	2,197	12.6
1960			111					

1/ Totals and per capita computed from unrounded numbers. Various adjustments have been made in exports, military and civilian use in 1941-49 primarily because of government programs.

2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/Preliminary. 4/ Beginning with 1959 production and stocks not directly comparable with earlier years because of a broader Census definition for baking and frying fats (shortening).

Table 16.--Shortening: Fats and oils used in manufacture, 1921-59

Year	Vegetable oils													Animal and marine fats and oils						Total primary fats and oils	Vegetable stearine	Glycerides	Total primary and secondary fats and oils
	Cottonseed	Soybean	Peanut	Corn	Palm	Coconut	Sesame	Rapeseed	Babassu	Sunflower	Palm kernel	Other 1/	Total	Tallow, edible	Oleostearine	Lard 2/	Oleo oil	Fish and marine mammal oils	Total				
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1921	709	8	16	3	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	7	746	10	47	15	3/	---	72	819	---		819
1922	656	0	10	14	---	16	---	---	---	---	---	9	705	11	44	11	3	---	69	774	---		774
1923	641	1	4	7	---	21	---	---	---	---	---	8	681	23	43	7	3	---	76	758	---		758
1924	710	8	0	9	---	25	---	---	---	---	---	5	757	20	48	7	0	---	75	832	---		832
1925	1,070	10	5	10	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	2	1,097	20	40	7	2	---	69	1,166	---		1,166
1926	1,014	10	2	15	10	15	---	---	---	---	---	2	1,068	25	52	7	3	---	87	1,154	---		1,154
1927	1,095	3	1	3	4	20	---	---	---	---	---	5	1,131	35	30	7	0	---	72	1,203	---		1,203
1928	1,060	3	0	0	15	25	3	---	---	---	---	0	1,106	10	25	10	0	15	60	1,166	---		1,166
1929	4/1,083	0	5/	(4)	6/4	7/20	(10)	---	---	---	---	8	1,129	26	44	23	8	15	116	1,245	---		1,245
1930	1,091	6	5	4	15	32	20	---	---	---	---	0	1,173	31	24	10	5	---	70	1,242	---		1,242
1931	928	11	6	7	35	34	34	---	---	---	3/	19	1,074	70	27	9	10	19	135	1,208	---		1,208
1932	834	5	4	3	22	8	8	---	---	---	0	1	885	46	17	6	1	14	84	969	---		969
1933	853	3/	3	1	21	7	7	---	---	2	0	1	896	46	17	3	3/	9	75	972	---		972
1934	1,059	3	9	2	17	9	5	3/	---	1	0	1	1,106	73	22	3	1	11	110	1,215	---		1,215
1935	992	52	91	3	117	44	35	16	0	11	1	12	1,374	120	27	2	3/	28	177	1,552	---		1,552
1936	919	114	88	3/	169	38	33	31	5	3/	1	16	1,414	117	36	5	2	40	200	1,614	---		1,614
1937	1,163	91	58	2	124	13	29	5	3/	1	3/	2	1,488	66	30	1	3/	21	118	1,605	---		1,605
1938	1,051	137	52	3/	115	26	5	3/	1	3/	1	1	1,389	74	33	3	3/	17	127	1,517	---		1,517
1939	905	202	52	1	113	21	1	3/	1	0	3/	1	1,297	57	26	7	3/	20	110	1,406	---		1,406
1940	823	212	23	1	33	18	3/	0	3/	0	1	0	1,111	40	17	17	1	11	86	1,196	---		1,196
1941	889	216	82	3/	86	22	3/	0	0	0	3/	3/	1,295	41	23	51	1	6	122	1,418	---		1,418
1942	694	336	38	4	29	5	3/	0	3/	23	3/	2	1,131	56	31	62	1	6	156	1,286	8/24		1,309
1943	572	568	51	6	1	5/	3/	0	3/	2	0	9/10	1,210	79	30	36	3	13	161	1,370	88		1,458
1944	490	620	61	5	0	5/	3/	0	0	4	0	2	1,182	60	22	39	3	3	127	1,309	78		1,388
1945	487	683	51	2	0	5/	3/	0	0	18	0	1	1,242	79	24	23	3	3	132	1,375	81		1,456
1946	502	744	42	3	0	18	0	0	3	4	0	1	1,317	44	13	20	1	1	79	1,396	69		1,460
1947	300	705	65	3	0	87	0	0	1	0	1	0	1,163	44	19	101	1	0	165	1,326	70		1,396
1948	321	708	56	4	3	48	2	0	1	0	1	0	1,144	29	15	114	1	0	159	1,302	101		1,403
1949	532	713	12	1	0	20	3/	0	3/	0	3/	2	1,281	18	13	118	3/	0	149	1,430	64		1,494
1950	549	841	12	1	1	0	2	0	4	0	4	8	1,422	17	14	177	0	8	216	1,617	89		1,727
1951	335	731	21	1	0	20	0	0	14	0	8	1	1,131	14	9	200	3/	2	225	1,356	48		1,405
1952	388	851	6	1	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	2	1,280	26	8	232	3/	0	266	1,547	66		1,613
1953	376	903	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,290	39	7	227	3/	0	273	1,563	82	35	1,681
1954	640	918	5	1	16	15	0	0	0	0	0	4	1,599	81	8	142	3/	0	231	1,830	99	39	1,969
1955	439	930	6	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	15	1,397	111	7	334	3/	0	452	1,849	99	40	1,988
1956	323	782	6	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	8	1,127	135	5	459	0	0	599	1,726	90	38	1,855
1957	272	796	6	4	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,089	220	6	376	0	0	602	1,691	95	37	1,824
1958	239	1,055	5	3	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,314	248	4	318	0	0	570	1,884	86	39	2,010
1959 10/	321	1,140	3	6	0	13	0	0	0	0	3/	4	1,487	256	0	493	0	0	749	2,235	11/	11/	2,235
1960																							

1/ 1921-40, includes vegetable stearine; 1921-31, includes miscellaneous vegetable oils, such as sesame, sunflower, palm kernel, and others; 1921-25, includes palm oil; beginning with 1931, includes unnamed vegetable oils reported by Bureau of the Census as "other." 2/ 1921-29, reported as "pork fat and lard." 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 4/ Obtained by subtracting from the shortening production in 1929 the estimated consumption of other oils used in manufacture. 5/ Peanut oil shown by Bureau of the Census in 1929 as used in food products other than margarine was regarded as used solely in making salad and table oils. 6/ Palm oil shown by Bureau of the Census in 1929 as used in food products other than margarine was taken as used entirely in shortening. 7/ Includes a small quantity of palm kernel oil. Sales of coconut and palm kernel oils to the confectionery and bakery trades by six leading refiners were deducted from the quantities of these oils shown by the Bureau of the Census as consumed in 1929 in food products other than margarine. The remainder, which is the figure given in the table, is probably slightly overestimated. 8/ October-December quarter only. 9/ Includes 7 million pounds of linseed oil. 10/ Preliminary. 11/ Not reported separately beginning 1959.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Factors Affecting Consumption of Cooking Fats

Consumption of lard as lard is generally highest among low income groups. Shortening tends to be substituted for lard as the income level rises. Consumption data indicate that there has been a sharp drop in the percentage of urban families using lard and a sharp rise in families using shortening. Use of lard in rural areas continues to be substantially heavier than in urban sectors.

The population shift from agricultural to urban areas has been a major factor in the declining consumption of lard as such. The farm-bred homemaker who moves to the city no longer renders lard for her own use. Eventually she becomes accustomed to using other cooking fats such as shortening or cooking oils.

Other important factors affecting the competitive nature of the cooking fats industry include shifts in price relationships between lard and other fats and oils, changes in manufacturing techniques and consumer tastes and preferences, improvement in product quality and cooking recipes. Most of the past growth in shortening consumption can be traced to its substitution for lard in cooking uses. However, in the past decade there apparently has been some slight replacement of "solid" shortenings by "liquid" oils, whether used as a cooking and salad oil, or used in the manufacture of mayonnaise, salad dressings, and related products. This development probably is partly associated with the trend to lighter diets.

Increased production and consumption of shortening were made possible by the sharp growth in domestic output of edible vegetable oils during the past 20 years as was the case of margarine.

Shortening production in 1959 set a new record of 2,250 million pounds. This was 250 million pounds above 1958 and compared with the 1947-49 average of 1,434 million pounds and 1935-39 average of 1,529 million pounds (table 15).

Of the total fats and oils used in the manufacture of shortening in 1959, soybean oil comprised 51 percent, lard 22 percent, cottonseed oil 14 percent and edible beef fats 11 percent. While use of all the major fats and oils increased, the biggest gain in 1959 was registered by lard. Before World War II, cottonseed oil ranked first as a shortening ingredient, with about two-thirds of total use (table 16).

Cooking And Salad Oil Consumption Data Now Available

The "other edible" category, the major component of which is cooking and salad oils, has shown a fairly steady growth in the past 4 decades, rising from 3.5 pounds per person in 1921 to about 11 pounds in 1959 (table 18). The only interruption to the persistent increase in the consumption rate was during World War II when the use of all food fats declined.

Available data prior to 1959 did not give a breakdown on the end uses of fats and oils consumed in the "other edible" category. Cooking and salad oils undoubtedly accounted for the major share of this group over the years. Beginning in 1959, Census data provided more detail on the "other edible" category by showing fats and oils consumed in salad and cooking oils separately. The "other edible" category now mainly represents small quantities used for miscellaneous commercial purposes. In 1959, the consumption of salad and cooking oils per person was 9.7 pounds while that for the "other edible" was 1.1 pounds per person.

Although data for the "other edible oils" group prior to 1959 do not permit detailed analysis, annual statistics covering the salad dressing, mayonnaise and related products industry date back to 1939. As shown in table 10, the per capita consumption of edible oils used in mayonnaise and salad dressings has increased from 1.4 pounds per person in 1939 to 3.3 in 1959. Oils used in mayonnaise and salad dressing during 1939-59 averaged 30 percent of the total edible oils. While oil usage per capita in mayonnaise and salad dressings continues to edge up, its proportion relative to the total consumption of other edible oils has declined slightly in the past decade. This reflects the substantial increase in total edible oil consumption during the 1950's due mainly to increased use of salad and cooking oils as such and also to growing commercial use of oils in the production of potato chips, frozen french fries, mellorine, and other prepared foods and food mixes.

Table 17.--Cooking and salad oils: Supply, disposition, and oils used, 1959

Year	Supply			Disposition			
				Exports	Domestic disappearance		
					Military	Civilian	
	Production	Stocks Jan. 1	Total supply			Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1959	1,751	56	1,807	42	26	1,685	9.7
1960		54					

Cooking and salad oils: Oils used, by type, 1959

Year	Soybean oil	Cotton-seed oil	Corn oil	Peanut oil	Coconut oil	Palm kernel	Total
							Mil.lb.
1959	817	628	270	40	3	1	1,759

Table 18.--Fats and oils other than butter and lard: Estimated direct use for food, 1921-59 1/ 2/

Year	Supply of food fats and oils			Nonfood oils used in food products 5/	Total supply and nonfood oils used in food products	Disposition					
						Food oils, including foots, used in nonfood products	Use in shortening and margarine	Exports and shipments	Direct domestic food use		
	Production 3/	Imports	Beginning stocks 4/						Military 6/	Civilian	
										Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1921	1,668	74	549	105	2,396	202	944	421	---	382	3.5
1922	1,377	78	447	141	2,043	127	898	223	---	482	4.4
1923	1,395	124	313	156	1,988	125	904	175	---	442	3.9
1924	1,588	102	343	135	2,168	128	983	171	---	495	4.3
1925	1,914	111	391	122	2,538	146	1,319	179	---	559	4.8
1926	2,213	131	337	170	2,851	164	1,316	161	---	658	5.6
1927	2,197	91	552	182	3,022	168	1,382	171	---	581	4.9
1928	1,839	107	719	247	2,912	160	1,380	133	---	605	5.0
1929	1,986	133	634	309	3,062	173	1,476	116	---	686	5.6
1930	2,024	117	611	365	3,117	162	1,462	104	---	760	6.2
1931	1,869	110	628	325	2,932	161	1,344	93	---	637	5.1
1932	1,908	88	697	242	2,935	177	1,098	122	---	596	4.8
1933	1,780	108	944	282	3,114	182	1,140	97	---	663	5.3
1934	1,629	114	1,032	255	3,030	170	1,410	58	---	685	5.4
1935	1,695	471	706	597	3,469	182	1,850	26	---	754	5.9
1936	1,978	331	657	614	3,580	177	1,905	24	---	774	6.0
1937	2,242	432	699	424	3,797	202	1,918	37	---	852	6.6
1938	2,477	209	788	424	3,898	231	1,822	47	---	893	6.9
1939	2,390	123	904	377	3,794	179	1,638	135	---	947	7.2
1940	2,265	75	895	267	3,502	198	1,426	63	---	983	7.4
1941	2,580	50	831	320	3,781	259	1,647	53	10	1,087	8.2
1942	2,760	89	7/728	84	3,661	257	1,577	78	45	996	7.6
1943	3,219	81	707	32	4,039	305	1,890	219	42	861	6.7
1944	2,913	117	8/782	9	3,821	284	1,794	113	37	886	6.9
1945	3,260	124	707	4	4,095	327	1,911	167	51	801	6.2
1946	2,889	13	840	55	3,797	323	1,894	148	11	882	6.4
1947	3,335	19	541	130	4,025	411	1,877	235	11	988	6.9
1948	3,808	45	502	167	4,522	408	2,060	359	13	1,037	7.1
1949	4,593	21	644	149	5,407	503	2,066	960	9	1,163	7.9
1950	4,408	80	704	193	5,445	538	2,315	714	12	1,297	8.6
1951	4,718	41	568	188	5,515	453	2,049	918	23	1,168	7.7
1952	4,958	46	903	218	6,124	554	2,421	662	15	1,339	8.7
1953	5,389	47	1,134	203	6,773	535	2,488	700	15	1,415	9.1
1954	5,505	68	1,620	252	7,445	495	2,925	1,341	14	1,514	9.5
1955	5,961	84	1,156	225	7,426	494	2,705	1,550	13	1,700	10.5
1956	6,474	49	964	268	7,755	491	2,462	2,144	20	1,802	10.9
1957	6,732	52	837	281	7,902	458	2,585	2,169	27	1,809	10.7
1958	6,988	75	854	298	8,215	477	2,941	2,034	40	1,874	10.9
1959 9/	8,123	64	793	262	9,242	470	10/4,721	2,818	10	11/191	11/1.1
1960			1,032								

1/ Total and per capita data computed from unrounded numbers. 2/ This category includes fats and oils used as cooking and salad oils and in such products as salad dressing, mayonnaise, baked goods, and other processed foods. 3/ Includes the following oils: Cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, sunflower, teaseed, and edible olive; oleo oil, oleo stock, oleostearine, edible tallow; and oil equivalent of cottonseed, soybeans, and peanuts exported for crushing abroad. 4/ Includes primary oils listed in footnote 3, secondary or processed edible oils, and oil equivalent of mayonnaise. 5/ Mainly coconut, palm, palm kernel, and babassu oils. 6/ Excludes some procurement for civilian feeding in occupied areas. 7/ Beginning 1942, includes stocks of sunflower and teaseed oils not reported separately in preceding years. 8/ Beginning 1944, includes stocks of secondary or processed edible oils not previously reported. 9/ Preliminary. 10/ Includes cooking and salad oils. 11/ Excludes cooking and salad oil which is reported separately beginning 1959. For comparative purposes, if these oils were included as in earlier years, the 1959 total consumption would be 1,876 million pounds and per capita consumption 10.8 pounds.

Series Showing "Other Edible Oils" By Major Uses Developed

In the recent past, estimates on the utilization of edible oils in some of the products in the "other" or catchall category has been made, but such estimates were not incorporated into the long term series for food fats. Detailed estimates of per capita consumption for the more important components of the "other edible oils" group from 1949 to date have now been prepared and are presented in table 10 for the first time. The table shows that "other edible" oils now represent about 25 percent of total food fats consumed in the United States.

The estimated consumption rates for oils utilized in potato chip and frozen french fries are based on quantities of potatoes processed for these uses as reported by the National Potato Council. The use rate for fats and oils used in mellorine was developed from the statistics on mellorine production as published by AMS. Oil use per person in mayonnaise, salad dressings and related products was derived from the annual data published by the U. S. Department of Commerce as mentioned above. Use per person of salad and cooking oils consumed as such (in liquid form) was computed as the residual component, i.e., it represents the group between the 4 uses mentioned specifically above and the "other edible oil" usage. The estimate of salad and cooking oils used as such also includes small quantities of oil used for miscellaneous commercial purposes.

The growth in the use of cooking oils has been associated in part with the expanding demand for prepared foods and food mixes. The increase in production of frozen french fried potatoes from an estimated 22 million pounds in 1949 to 360 million pounds in 1959 is a case in point. The use of oils utilized in frozen french fries increased from an estimated .01 pounds per person in 1949 to .16 pounds in 1959.

Growth in production of potato chips has not only been greater than for french fries but they require a much higher percentage of oil. Output of potato chips has increased sharply from an estimated 301 million pounds in 1949 to 725 million in 1959. The oil utilized has moved up from 0.9 pounds per person in 1949 to 1.8 pounds in 1959. 1/

Mellorine is another product containing fats and oils for which the market has expanded in recent years. Output of mellorine has risen from 11.2 million gallons in 1952 (the first year data were available) to a record 44 million gallons in 1959. While the quantities of fats and oils utilized in mellorine ar are not particularly large because of the relatively low fat content of the product, oil used per person has moved up from an estimated .03 pounds in 1952 to .09 pounds in 1959.

Among the individual products of the "other edible oils" category, the use of salad and cooking oils as such has registered the largest single gain in the past decade, rising from an estimated 4.4 pounds per person in 1949 to 5.5 pounds in 1959.

1/ Benchmark data on production of processed foods using fats and oils will be available from the Census of Manufactures later this year.

Factors Affecting Consumption of Cooking and Salad Oils

Important factors contributing to the total increase in the use of cooking and salad oils has been rising income and the increase in the number of families using these oils.

In recent years consumers probably have been using salad and cooking oils to a greater extent following the postwar growth in popularity of home deep-fat frying. At the same time, commercial-institutional users apparently stepped up their demand for these oils in preparation of a wide variety of food products. This expanded use of oils for cooking is in addition to the growth of oils used in commercial and home production of mayonnaise and salad dressings.

Increased demand for restaurant-served meals and for convenience foods is associated with the rising levels of income and this undoubtedly has enabled the salad and cooking oils to make some inroads on the consumption of other food fats.

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Readers of this Situation report may be interested in the following recent marketing research publications:

Marketing Research Report No. 381 entitled "Changes In Farmers Stock Peanuts In Storage, Marketing Significance," February 1960.

Marketing Research Report No. 382 entitled "Analysis of Retail Display Methods For Mayonnaise And Salad Dressing," February 1960.

Single copies may be obtained from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Additional copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. at 25 cents per copy for Report No. 381 and 10 cents per copy for Report No. 382.

Table 19.--Fats and oils: Use in products for civilian consumption, 1921-59

Year	Food products: Butter (actual weight)		Lard, excluding use in margarine, shortening, and nonfood products		Margarine (actual weight)		Shortening		Cooking and salad oils 1/		Edible oils 2/		All food products 3/	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1921	1,764	16.3	1,171	10.8	215	2.0	756	7.0	4/		382	3.5	3,909	36.0
1922	1,882	17.1	1,464	13.3	184	1.7	735	6.7	4/		482	4.4	4,351	39.5
1923	1,999	17.8	1,605	14.3	226	2.0	734	6.6	4/		442	3.9	4,583	40.9
1924	2,035	17.8	1,625	14.2	230	2.0	801	7.0	4/		495	4.3	4,750	41.6
1925	2,092	18.1	1,421	12.3	232	2.0	1,120	9.7	4/		559	4.8	4,982	43.0
1926	2,148	18.3	1,434	12.2	240	2.0	1,117	9.5	4/		658	5.6	5,146	43.8
1927	2,175	18.3	1,509	12.7	276	2.3	1,156	9.7	4/		581	4.9	5,233	44.0
1928	2,115	17.6	1,591	13.2	314	2.6	1,125	9.3	4/		605	5.0	5,297	44.0
1929	2,138	17.6	1,552	12.7	353	2.9	1,204	9.9	4/		686	5.6	5,467	44.9
1930	2,162	17.6	1,559	12.7	323	2.6	1,202	9.8	4/		760	6.2	5,537	45.0
1931	2,270	18.3	1,687	13.6	230	1.9	1,163	9.4	4/		637	5.1	5,506	44.4
1932	2,306	18.5	1,799	14.4	202	1.6	936	7.5	4/		596	4.8	5,353	42.9
1933	2,281	18.2	1,758	14.0	243	1.9	944	7.5	4/		663	5.3	5,398	43.0
1934	2,345	18.6	1,637	13.0	263	2.1	1,197	9.5	4/		685	5.4	5,621	44.5
1935	2,234	17.6	1,221	9.6	380	3.0	1,533	12.1	4/		754	5.9	5,613	44.1
1936	2,151	16.8	1,442	11.3	391	3.1	1,580	12.3	4/		774	6.0	5,850	45.7
1937	2,158	16.8	1,358	10.5	397	3.1	1,589	12.3	4/		852	6.6	5,863	45.5
1938	2,160	16.6	1,436	11.1	385	3.0	1,499	11.5	4/		893	6.9	5,880	45.3
1939	2,276	17.4	1,662	12.7	301	2.3	1,396	10.7	4/		947	7.2	6,080	46.4
1940	2,244	17.0	1,901	14.4	318	2.4	1,185	9.0	4/		983	7.4	6,131	46.4
1941	2,116	16.1	1,819	13.8	364	2.8	1,367	10.4	4/		1,087	8.2	6,270	47.6
1942	2,092	15.9	1,688	12.8	364	2.8	1,237	9.4	4/		996	7.6	5,900	44.9
1943	1,525	11.8	1,679	13.0	501	3.9	1,234	9.6	4/		861	6.7	5,411	42.0
1944	1,532	11.9	1,583	12.3	497	3.9	1,147	8.9	4/		886	6.9	5,255	40.9
1945	1,413	10.9	1,509	11.7	525	4.1	1,175	9.1	4/		801	6.2	5,049	39.1
1946	1,456	10.5	1,640	11.8	533	3.9	1,409	10.2	4/		882	6.4	5,537	40.0
1947	1,600	11.2	1,792	12.6	713	5.0	1,338	9.4	4/		988	6.9	5,986	42.0
1948	1,450	10.0	1,850	12.7	887	6.1	1,410	9.7	4/		1,037	7.1	6,183	42.6
1949	1,549	10.5	1,744	11.8	851	5.8	1,435	9.7	4/		1,163	7.9	6,287	42.6
1950	1,614	10.7	1,891	12.6	918	6.1	1,656	11.0	4/		1,297	8.6	6,890	45.9
1951	1,445	9.6	1,855	12.3	996	6.6	1,365	9.0	4/		1,168	7.7	6,366	42.1
1952	1,316	8.6	1,817	11.8	1,219	7.9	1,562	10.2	4/		1,339	8.7	6,765	44.1
1953	1,329	8.5	1,772	11.4	1,256	8.1	1,597	10.2	4/		1,415	9.1	6,876	44.1
1954	1,410	8.9	1,627	10.2	1,346	8.5	1,870	11.8	4/		1,514	9.5	7,238	45.5
1955	1,459	9.0	1,639	10.1	1,323	8.2	1,863	11.5	4/		1,700	10.5	7,443	45.9
1956	1,449	8.8	1,627	9.8	1,354	8.2	1,797	10.9	4/		1,802	10.9	7,489	45.3
1957	1,422	8.4	1,601	9.5	1,446	8.6	1,756	10.4	4/		1,809	10.7	7,478	44.4
1958	1,440	8.4	1,657	9.7	1,549	9.0	1,935	11.3	4/		1,874	10.9	7,875	45.9
1959 5/	1,398	8.0	1,563	9.0	1,605	9.2	2,197	12.6	1,685	9.7	191	1.1	8,048	46.1

Continued

Table 19.--Fats and oils: Use in products for civilian consumption, 1921-59 -- Con.

Year	Industrial products								All products		
	Soap 6/		Drying oil products 7/		Other industrial products 6/		All industrial products		Weight		Per capita
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Including actual weight of butter and margarine	Including only fat content of butter and margarine	
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1921	956	8.8	580	5.3	195	1.8	1,732	16.0	6,020	5,642	52.0
1922	1,087	9.9	726	6.6	208	1.9	2,022	18.4	6,769	6,373	57.9
1923	1,161	10.4	789	7.0	285	2.5	2,235	20.0	7,241	6,818	60.9
1924	1,293	11.3	806	7.1	168	1.5	2,267	19.9	7,453	7,017	61.5
1925	1,388	12.0	843	7.3	181	1.6	2,411	20.8	7,836	7,393	63.8
1926	1,455	12.4	830	7.1	149	1.3	2,433	20.7	8,030	7,579	64.6
1927	1,598	13.4	872	7.3	143	1.2	2,614	22.0	8,311	7,846	65.9
1928	1,613	13.4	914	7.6	208	1.7	2,734	22.7	8,484	8,032	66.7
1929	1,665	13.7	926	7.6	223	1.8	2,814	23.1	8,747	8,278	68.0
1930	1,552	12.6	674	5.5	201	1.6	2,427	19.7	8,433	7,964	64.7
1931	1,556	12.5	619	5.0	269	2.2	2,444	19.7	8,431	7,951	64.1
1932	1,514	12.1	479	3.8	230	1.8	2,223	17.8	8,062	7,575	60.7
1933	1,461	11.6	550	4.4	346	2.8	2,356	18.8	8,245	7,756	61.8
1934	1,648	13.0	601	4.8	299	2.4	2,548	20.2	8,675	8,169	64.6
1935	1,491	11.7	721	5.7	460	3.6	2,672	21.0	8,794	8,286	65.1
1936	1,590	12.4	793	6.2	461	3.6	2,844	22.2	9,182	8,695	67.9
1937	1,650	12.8	852	6.6	447	3.5	2,949	22.9	9,267	8,811	68.4
1938	1,644	12.7	682	5.3	386	3.0	2,712	20.9	9,085	8,592	66.2
1939	1,813	13.9	822	6.3	447	3.4	3,081	23.5	9,663	9,161	70.0
1940	1,867	14.1	807	6.1	412	3.1	3,085	23.4	9,716	9,217	69.8
1941	2,275	17.3	1,066	8.1	626	4.7	3,967	30.1	10,720	10,238	77.7
1942	1,982	15.1	949	7.2	645	4.9	3,576	27.2	9,953	9,478	72.1
1943	1,844	14.3	839	6.5	781	6.1	3,462	26.9	9,262	8,871	68.8
1944	2,059	16.0	852	6.6	803	6.2	3,716	28.9	9,361	8,970	69.8
1945	1,844	14.3	807	6.3	936	7.3	3,587	27.8	9,010	8,636	66.9
1946	1,724	12.5	914	6.6	863	6.2	3,502	25.3	9,424	9,041	65.3
1947	2,234	15.7	1,007	7.1	882	6.2	4,126	28.9	10,557	10,113	70.9
1948	2,039	14.0	1,071	7.4	836	5.8	3,946	27.2	10,580	10,129	69.8
1949	1,758	11.9	964	6.5	856	5.8	3,576	24.2	10,318	9,863	66.8
1950	1,804	12.0	1,182	7.9	1,153	7.7	4,140	27.6	11,416	11,030	73.4
1951	1,505	10.0	1,129	7.5	1,217	8.1	3,850	25.5	10,679	10,216	67.6
1952	1,352	8.8	1,010	6.6	1,231	8.0	3,593	23.4	10,846	10,358	67.5
1953	1,291	8.3	1,064	6.8	1,274	8.2	3,631	23.3	11,001	10,507	67.4
1954	1,172	7.4	998	6.3	1,346	8.5	3,517	22.1	11,286	10,756	67.6
1955	1,115	6.9	1,104	6.8	1,619	10.0	3,838	23.6	11,822	11,278	69.5
1956	1,038	6.3	1,089	6.6	1,835	11.1	3,962	24.0	11,991	11,445	69.2
1957	994	5.9	1,015	6.0	1,950	11.6	3,959	23.5	11,994	11,437	67.9
1958	914	5.3	919	5.4	2,176	12.7	4,009	23.4	12,464	11,885	69.3
1959 5/	857	4.9	903	5.2	2,382	13.5	4,107	23.6	12,747	12,156	69.7

1/ Fully processed liquid vegetable oils. Including use in mayonnaise and salad dressings, potato products, bakery products, and in fish canning, etc. Not reported separately prior to 1959. 2/ Mainly salad and cooking oils prior to 1959. Beginning with 1959 includes all food fats and oils used other than butter, lard, margarine, shortening or cooking and salad oils. 3/ Including only the fat content of butter, estimated at 80.5 percent of total weight, and of margarine for which the fat content varies slightly each year. 4/ Not available. Included in "edible oil" category. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Fat equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber, is included with "Other industrial products." Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents is believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other industrial products." 7/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics (other than oilcloth), caulking and other protective coatings.

Totals and per capita estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 20.--Total fats and oils, including fat content of butter: Supply, disposition, and utilization, 1921-59

Year	Supply				Disposition		Utilization (not adjusted for trade and change in stocks of shortening, margarine, soap and secondaries)										
							Food uses							Non-food uses			
	Production from domestic materials	Imports and production from imported materials	Stocks Jan. 1	Total	Exports 1/ 2/	Domestic disappearance	Butter (fat content)	Lard (direct)	Shortening	Margarine	Cooking and salad oils	Other	Total	Soap 3/	Drying oil products	Other industrial	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1921	6,166	845	1,146	8,157	1,445	5,710	1,420	1,171	819	183	372		3,965	991	580	174	1,746
1922	6,198	1,208	1,002	8,409	1,161	6,453	1,515	1,464	774	154	491		4,398	1,119	726	209	2,054
1923	6,849	1,464	795	9,107	1,403	6,884	1,609	1,605	758	193	433		4,598	1,196	789	301	2,286
1924	7,245	1,231	821	9,297	1,325	7,081	1,638	1,625	832	199	485		4,779	1,321	806	175	2,302
1925	7,124	1,391	891	9,407	1,053	7,477	1,684	1,421	1,166	202	542		5,015	1,415	843	205	2,463
1926	7,391	1,607	876	9,874	1,036	7,672	1,729	1,434	1,154	209	646		5,172	1,486	830	185	2,501
1927	7,596	1,621	1,166	10,384	1,047	7,901	1,751	1,509	1,203	237	556		5,256	1,626	872	148	2,646
1928	7,334	1,669	1,436	10,439	1,069	8,080	1,702	1,591	1,166	274	584		5,317	1,635	914	214	2,763
1929	7,506	2,175	1,291	10,975	1,117	8,344	1,721	1,552	1,245	304	662		5,484	1,699	926	235	2,860
1930	7,233	1,800	1,514	10,547	906	8,023	1,740	1,559	1,242	277	727		5,545	1,560	674	243	2,477
1931	7,136	1,755	1,617	10,508	819	7,994	1,827	1,687	1,208	192	601		5,516	1,580	619	279	2,478
1932	7,272	1,288	1,695	10,255	802	7,638	1,856	1,799	969	167	575		5,366	1,535	479	258	2,272
1933	7,377	1,743	1,814	10,934	835	7,789	1,836	1,758	972	200	647		5,412	1,481	550	346	2,377
1934	6,966	1,486	2,310	10,763	621	8,219	1,888	1,637	1,215	216	676		5,632	1,664	601	322	2,587
1935	5,845	2,538	1,923	10,306	208	8,325	1,798	1,221	1,552	309	750		5,630	1,503	721	470	2,695
1936	6,669	2,289	1,773	10,731	232	8,698	1,732	1,442	1,614	325	748		5,861	1,615	793	430	2,838
1937	6,655	2,726	1,801	11,182	251	8,879	1,737	1,358	1,605	326	845		5,871	1,676	852	457	2,985
1938	7,396	1,815	2,052	11,263	326	8,677	1,739	1,436	1,517	312	897		5,901	1,669	682	404	2,755
1939	7,849	1,862	2,260	11,971	554	9,206	1,832	1,662	1,406	243	942		6,085	1,844	822	429	3,095
1940	8,350	1,651	2,211	12,212	423	9,298	1,806	1,901	1,196	257	982		6,143	1,893	807	421	3,121
1941	8,941	1,907	2,491	13,339	629	10,472	1,760	1,840	1,418	297	1,095		6,409	2,374	1,079	615	4,068
1942	9,576	989	4/2,239	12,804	889	9,917	1,784	1,734	1,309	346	1,038		6,212	2,059	973	617	3,708
1943	10,398	966	1,998	13,362	1,441	5/9,731	1,442	1,743	1,458	500	883		6,026	1,989	890	832	3,711
1944	10,497	992	2,190	13,679	1,511	9,998	1,492	1,716	1,388	478	891		5,965	2,259	917	858	4,034
1945	9,301	904	2,170	12,375	996	9,670	1,316	1,609	1,456	499	853		5,732	2,069	874	993	3,936
1946	8,801	812	1,709	11,322	780	9,303	1,216	1,640	1,466	465	868		5,655	1,827	934	886	3,647
1947	9,912	1,358	1,239	12,560	884	10,313	1,311	1,817	1,396	607	983		6,114	2,331	1,017	891	4,239
1948	10,405	1,290	1,312	13,007	940	10,371	1,196	1,865	1,403	736	1,102		6,303	2,109	1,081	874	4,064
1949	11,828	1,104	4/1,696	14,628	2,248	6/10,199	1,273	1,762	1,494	701	1,189		6,419	1,817	974	944	3,735
1950	12,056	1,320	7/2,178	15,554	2,045	6/11,523	1,327	1,906	1,705	764	1,314		7,016	1,857	1,193	1,220	4,271
1951	12,414	1,160	7/1,986	15,560	2,446	6/10,751	1,213	1,896	1,405	851	1,197		6,562	1,571	1,151	1,312	4,034
1952	12,341	1,001	7/2,363	15,705	2,279	6/10,762	1,102	1,826	1,613	1,046	1,381		6,974	1,416	1,032	1,296	3,744
1953	12,806	1,001	7/2,664	16,471	2,655	*6/10,805	1,104	1,778	1,681	1,048	1,426		7,035	1,349	1,086	1,290	3,726
1954	13,259	994	7/3,012	17,265	3,935	*6/11,065	1,187	1,629	1,969	1,106	1,531		7,421	1,223	1,017	1,393	3,634
1955	14,370	1,047	7/2,265	17,682	4,121	6/11,579	1,237	1,642	1,988	1,075	1,713		7,655	1,157	1,125	1,657	3,939
1956	15,434	984	7/1,982	18,400	4,948	6/11,718	1,223	1,630	1,855	1,111	1,822		7,640	1,081	1,107	1,915	4,103
1957	15,283	1,006	7/1,734	18,023	4,664	6/11,715	1,189	1,603	1,824	1,182	1,837		7,635	1,037	1,032	2,017	4,085
1958	15,123	1,027	7/1,662	17,812	3,894	6/12,189	1,200	1,660	2,010	1,267	1,914		8,050	946	933	2,250	4,129
1959 8/	17,032	1,029	9/7/1,791	19,852	5,363	6/12,410	1,167	1,565	2,236	1,293	10/1,759	201	8,222	876	917	2,423	4,218
1960			7/2,080														

1/Includes oil equivalent of cottonseed, soybeans, peanuts and flaxseed exported for crushing abroad. 2/ Includes commercial exports, voluntary or civilian relief, re-exports, shipments to United States Territories. In 1942 and 1943, includes shipments by U. S. Department of Agriculture. 3/ Excludes an estimate of oil equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber. This use is included in the "other industrial" category. 4/ Stocks differ slightly from end of preceding year because of minor change in reportin procedure. 5/ Includes a discrepancy of 6 million pounds, by which the reported factory consumption of tung and oiticica oils exceed their domestic disappearance.
6/ Includes Government stockpiling. 7/ Excludes stocks of coconut, palm, castor and sperm oils held by the Government for stockpiling of strategic materials. 8/ Preliminary.
9/ Beginning with 1959 stocks not directly comparable with earlier years because of the inclusion of hydrogenated oils and stearin. 10/ Not reported separately prior to 1959.
*Adjusted for apparent discrepancy in disappearance of linseed oil.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 21.--Fats, oils, including their products: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month, calendar years, 1956-59

Item	Production 1/						Stocks			
	Average		1956	1957	1958	1959	December 31			
	1937-41	1940-50					1956	1957	1958	1959
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS										
Food fats and oils										
Butter 2/	1,780.2	1,301.8	1,413.3	1,414.1	1,388.6	1,329.1	25.1	87.3	69.3	31.0
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	1,223.6	2,027.4	2,559.0	2,367.0	2,253.0	2,610.0	111.6	101.2	92.8	123.7
Beef fats	213.4	157.9	321.3	318.4	337.9	327.7	22.2	21.8	29.3	23.2
Total edible animal fats	3,217.2	3,487.1	4,293.6	4,099.5	3,979.5	4,266.8	158.9	210.3	191.4	177.9
Corn oil	155.2	224.0	272.1	273.2	279.4	302.8	22.5	17.1	34.6	27.0
Cottonseed oil	1,471.9	1,387.3	1,827.1	1,569.4	1,434.7	1,697.7	415.8	256.7	352.5	462.8
Olive oil, edible	5.6	3.5	1.3	5.0	.5	---	2.8	3.6	---	---
Peanut oil	87.2	146.2	83.1	99.0	62.7	98.4	11.3	14.1	14.9	11.3
Soybean oil	418.8	1,707.1	3,200.4	3,475.1	3,943.2	4,340.5	233.1	406.0	273.4	507.4
Total edible vegetable oils	2,138.7	3,468.1	5,384.0	5,421.7	5,720.5	6,439.4	685.5	697.5	675.4	1,008.5
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	1,167.2	2,005.0	3,232.3	3,118.3	2,937.5	3,255.7	353.0	278.5	296.0	333.1
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	21.4	16.0	12.2	10.1
Fish oil	201.9	136.4	204.5	154.0	168.7	185.9	69.5	50.1	77.4	66.0
Marine mammal oil	35.9	.6	---	9.7	3.0	2.3	31.8	26.1	63.4	46.5
Olive oil, inedible and foots	5/	---	---	---	---	---	.8	.6	---	---
Coconut oil	298.4	562.4	422.5	425.4	412.1	446.6	86.0	69.1	62.8	61.4
Total soap fats	1,703.4	2,704.4	3,859.3	3,707.4	3,521.3	3,890.5	562.5	440.4	511.8	517.1
Drying oils										
Castor oil, dehydrated	---	37.3	20.7	17.3	17.5	---	3.5	2.1	2.8	6/35.4
Linseed oil	628.8	651.1	621.1	566.5	456.9	486.7	153.5	125.8	131.6	149.7
Tall oil	29.6	238.1	664.7	624.7	701.5	793.6	95.2	108.4	122.4	149.6
Tung oil	1.3	17.3	13.2	30.3	30.8	40.6	20.1	30.1	48.1	39.1
Oiticica oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.2	2.8	---	---
Total drying oils	659.7	943.8	1,319.7	1,238.8	1,206.7	1,320.9	276.5	269.2	304.9	373.8
Other industrial oils and fats										
Cod oil anf fish-liver oils	5.4	5.4	2.1	1.1	.4	---	1.3	2.3	1.4	---
Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3	90.4	83.0	3.9	---	8.5	---	24.8	30.8	21.6	---
Rapeseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.3	2.1	---	---
Other vegetable oils	76.4	52.9	30.9	51.6	71.5	---	25.9	22.9	---	---
Total	172.2	141.3	36.9	52.7	80.4	---	54.3	58.1	23.0	---
Grand total 7/ 8/	7,891.2	10,744.7	14,893.7	14,519.9	14,508.3	15,917.5	1,737.7	1,675.5	1,706.5	2,077.3
From domestic materials	7,496.8	10,095.8	14,445.3	14,072.3	14,069.7	15,470.9				
From imported materials	394.4	648.9	448.4	447.6	438.6	446.6				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS										
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	1,751.1	---	---	---	54.1
Shortening	1,422.4	1,492.6	1,842.4	1,808.5	2,005.5	2,249.8	122.0	120.3	127.2	116.0
Margarine	354.3	805.1	1,370.5	1,462.9	1,573.2	1,611.4	27.6	26.4	38.3	34.0
Mono-and di-glycerides (edible)	---	---	81.7	81.9	87.2	---	3.9	3.7	4.2	---
Fatty acids	---	533.8	544.6	505.0	462.5	681.1	60.7	60.6	54.3	81.8

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamery butter and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in 1956 totaled 2,255.5; 1957 totaled 2,079.6; 1958 totaled 1,982.1; and 1959 totaled 2,308.8 million pounds.

4/ Total apparent production.

5/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

6/ Beginning 1959 not reported separately.

7/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

8/ Excludes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 1937-41 averaged 1,149 million pounds; 1946-50 averaged 672 million pounds; 1956 totaled 351; 1957 totaled 329; 1958 totaled 309; and 1959 totaled 305 million pounds.

Table 22.--Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil, calendar years, 1956-59

Item	Imports for consumption						Exports 1/					
	Average						Average					
	1937-41	1946-50	1956	1957	1958	1959	1937-41	1946-50	1956	1957	1958	1959
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils												
Butter	3.8	2.3	.7	.7	.8	.7	9.5	15.3	182.2	12.7	38.1	28.4
Lard	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	272.7	484.7	671.7	563.0	455.0	673.5
Beef fats	3.9	2/	2.2	2.0	1.5	.4	7.2	11.4	38.9	13.2	12.7	23.0
Total, edible animal fats	7.7	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.1	289.4	511.8	892.8	588.9	505.8	724.9
Cottonseed oil 3/	72.1	.9	---	---	---	---	11.0	62.6	618.8	412.3	160.9	518.7
Cottonseed (17 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.2	4.4	3.7	2.1	1.8
Olive oil, edible	48.5	31.9	44.7	48.7	53.3	52.9	---	.2	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	16.1	.1	1.4	---	10.3	.4	2.4	22.0	5.7	23.1	2.6	14.5
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	82.9	3.8	23.0	2.0	6.8
Soybean oil	7.0	.1	---	---	---	---	10.5	190.7	679.2	685.0	872.5	880.5
Soybeans (18.3 percent) 4/	---	---	2/	2/	2/	2/	30.9	105.5	761.7	965.8	926.0	1,347.0
Other vegetable oils 3/	39.7	9.0	7.0	8.2	16.7	16.6	14.7	7.2	31.3	15.7	16.6	27.2
Total, edible vegetable oils	183.4	42.0	53.1	56.9	80.3	69.9	69.5	473.3	2,104.9	2,128.6	1,982.7	2,796.5
Soap fats and oils												
Tallow, inedible	7.7	1.6	.8	2.7	.1	1.8	1.5	193.2	1,376.1	1,280.0	1,043.4	1,332.4
Greases	---	2/	.4	.4	.4	.2	4.5	34.5	117.2	100.6	72.0	129.7
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	2.6	10.0	11.6	7.2	.3	1.2	2.7	32.4	142.6	117.3	94.1	144.5
Marine mammal oils	25.4	20.2	43.4	37.7	67.6	30.8	2.9	.1	.7	2.4	1.3	1.5
Foots and soap stock, incl. olive oil 5/	25.7	4.6	1.1	.2	.3	.3	---	---	21.2	11.3	---	---
Palm oil	301.2	60.4	28.3	18.6	43.0	31.3	17.3	8.4	---	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	362.6	96.8	85.6	66.8	111.7	65.6	28.9	268.6	1,657.8	1,511.6	1,210.8	1,608.1
Coconut oil	362.8	77.6	196.8	184.3	216.6	197.0	33.4	34.4	9.9	10.2	6.7	8.1
Copra (63 percent)	335.9	609.8	420.8	406.1	378.8	444.6	27.8	5.4	2/	.1	2/	.1
Palm kernel oil	28.8	8.0	40.7	49.9	51.3	71.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	727.5	695.4	658.3	640.3	646.7	712.6	61.2	39.8	9.9	10.3	6.7	8.2
Drying oils												
Flaxseed (35.7 percent)	351.7	18.0	2/	.1	2/	2/	---	33.3	170.0	192.0	93.2	169.0
Linseed oil	.1	43.2	---	---	---	---	3.3	21.8	97.7	139.7	9.8	9.0
Oiticica oil	16.0	14.2	9.5	9.7	11.8	4.4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	25.2	44.4	51.6	36.6	20.7
Tung oil	100.4	93.6	31.3	29.2	28.4	23.3	5.0	3.8	1.7	1.0	.4	24.2
Total	468.2	169.0	40.8	39.0	40.2	27.7	9.9	84.1	313.8	384.3	140.0	222.9
Other industrial oils and fats												
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	2.7	10.2	8.3	9.3	4.6	4.8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	.5	14.6	88.8	121.4	83.6	116.3	1.0	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.2
Caster beans (45 percent)	95.0	122.4	19.9	15.5	8.5	9.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	46.7	23.2	15.0	15.3	15.6	18.1	---	5.9	.4	.4	.8	.8
Neat's-foot oil and stock 5/	---	2/	---	---	---	---	.6	.6	.4	.5	---	---
Rapeseed oil	10.3	4.4	4.2	5.2	1.9	2.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	3.0	3.0	8.2	7.3	6.0	5.8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	70.7	39.8	.1	.1	2/	2/	7.3	4.6	22.5	25.4	19.2	6.8
Total	228.9	217.6	144.5	174.1	120.2	157.1	8.9	13.5	26.0	29.1	22.2	9.8
Other products (fat content)												
Margarine 6/	1.9	.1	.1	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.3	16.4	7.1	7.9	7.2	7.9
Shortening 3/	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	8.0	20.4	12.2	17.0	33.2	36.5
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7/	25.5	33.2	41.7
Salad products 8/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.4	3.0	3.6	3.9
Soap	2.8	1.3	1.1	1.2	.9	1.1	30.8	53.6	24.6	28.2	18.8	17.1
Fatty acids	---	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.0	---	36.4	26.7	22.7	47.3	28.0
Total	6.1	3.4	2.3	3.8	3.3	3.3	40.1	126.8	73.0	104.3	143.3	135.1
Grand total 9/	1,984.6	1,129.7	987.5	983.7	1,004.6	1,037.3	507.9	1,517.9	5,078.4	4,757.2	4,011.1	5,505.5

1/ Includes re-exports and shipments.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ Includes exports from CCC holdings that are not reported by Census.

4/ 1937-41 average is 15 percent.

5/ Beginning January 1958 exports of foots and soap stock included in fatty acids; and exports of neat's foot oil and stock included in greases.

6/ Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

7/ Included in "other vegetable oils," edible.

8/ Includes mayonnaise and salad dressings.

9/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 23.- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1954-59

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
					Total 1/						
1954	3,645	5,845	9,490	1,607	1,521	2,713	5,059	7,772	1,018	1,347	2,365
1955	4,175	6,375	10,550	960	1,193	2,755	5,021	7,776	1,188	1,787	2,975
1956	4,107	6,471	10,578	760	863	2,774	4,974	7,747	1,233	1,669	2,902
1957	4,059	6,473	10,532	694	900	2,835	5,199	8,034	1,019	1,573	2,592
1958	4,338	7,361	11,699	690	1,054	2,896	5,378	8,274	1,070	2,253	3,323
1959	4,801			748	1,260	2,903			1,373		
					Butter (actual weight), except farm						
1954	385	982	1,366	489	342	489	882	1,371	43	147	190
1955	408	1,010	1,418	295	132	479	904	1,383	92	148	240
1956	404	998	1,403	90	29	459	872	1,331	7	10	17
1957	418	981	1,399	145	86	473	890	1,363	4	32	36
1958	406	921	1,327	146	64	484	877	1,361	4	15	19
1959	410			93	34	456			14		
					Lard, except farm						
1954	917	1,446	2,363	50	124	609	1,142	1,751	234	353	587
1955	1,044	1,588	2,632	75	184	657	1,208	1,864	279	441	719
1956	924	1,502	2,426	123	101	746	1,145	1,891	200	389	590
1957	860	1,386	2,246	69	101	655	1,153	1,808	173	288	461
1958	874	1,640	2,514	48	109	636	1,225	1,861	177	431	608
1959	983			93	136	679			262		
					Beef fats 2/						
1954	91	189	280	10	17	72	170	242	11	21	33
1955	97	215	312	15	18	81	194	274	13	31	44
1956	106	214	321	10	25	87	216	303	6	8	14
1957	104	221	324	17	25	91	217	308	4	9	14
1958	121	217	338	25	31	112	212	323	3	15	18
1959	107			22	27	92			9		
					Total edible vegetable oils 3/ 4/						
1954	2,252	3,228	5,481	1,059	1,038	1,601	2,931	4,532	672	760	1,432
1955	2,626	3,562	6,188	575	859	1,555	2,751	4,306	787	1,133	1,920
1956	2,673	3,757	6,429	536	709	1,498	2,785	4,283	1,002	1,217	2,220
1957	2,678	3,885	6,563	463	688	1,644	2,997	4,641	809	1,189	1,998
1958	2,937	4,583	7,520	471	850	1,704	3,142	4,845	846	1,715	2,560
1959	3,301			540	1,064	1,722			1,043		

Continued -

Table 23.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1954-59 Con.

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Cottonseed oil 4/										
1954	831	892	1,723	896	802	630	913	1,543	296	420	716
1955	958	935	1,893	361	609	524	860	1,384	186	431	617
1956	874	755	1,629	254	437	502	808	1,310	189	239	427
1957	785	636	1,420	146	281	503	692	1,195	146	104	250
1958	814	774	1,589	154	422	477	657	1,134	70	336	406
1959	958			203	474	469			219		
	Soybean oil 4/										
1954	1,294	2,083	3,377	127	198	847	1,762	2,609	376	340	716
1955	1,544	2,339	3,884	179	219	904	1,635	2,539	601	696	1,297
1956	1,669	2,699	4,369	227	238	857	1,707	2,565	801	944	1,745
1957	1,758	2,980	4,738	286	376	1,007	2,044	3,051	661	1,082	1,743
1958	1,969	3,491	5,460	281	380	1,095	2,209	3,304	775	1,364	2,139
1959	2,192			298	551	1,123			817		
	Corn oil										
1954	88	181	270	15	18	86	180	265	---	---	---
1955	89	181	270	19	23	85	182	267	---	---	---
1956	92	183	275	23	18	96	186	282	---	---	---
1957	90	192	282	16	13	92	181	273	---	---	---
1958	98	208	305	25	31	92	215	306	---	---	---
1959	108			24	27	104			---		
	Peanut oil 4/										
1954	17	33	50	13	13	17	35	52	5/	1	1
1955	18	74	92	10	5	23	45	68	5/	6	6
1956	24	83	107	27	13	26	49	74	13	35	48
1957	28	40	68	12	14	24	44	68	2	4	5
1958	38	73	111	8	17	27	61	88	1	15	16
1959	31			15	12	26			7		

1/ Includes butter, except farm; lard, except farm; beef fats; and edible vegetable oils. Production and exports include the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds. Domestic disappearance and exports have been adjusted for exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening, margarine, and other secondary fats. Exports also include shipments and quantities from CCC stocks that were not reported in Census data.

2/ Includes edible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil and oleostearine.

3/ Includes cottonseed, soybean, corn, peanut, and edible olive oils. Production includes imports of olive oil.

4/ Production and exports include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing.

5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 24.--Selected nonfood fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1954-59

Year	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
						Inedible tallow and grease					
1954	948	1,926	2,875	268	275	544	1,077	1,620	399	866	1,265
1955	1,067	2,148	3,215	260	313	559	1,119	1,677	456	1,038	1,494
1956	1,088	2,056	3,143	306	360	591	1,195	1,786	443	984	1,427
1957	1,035	1,865	2,900	239	278	626	1,176	1,802	371	736	1,107
1958	1,087	2,112	3,198	230	294	613	1,180	1,793	410	901	1,311
1959	1,177			327	332	579			593		
						Coconut oil 1/					
1954	200	382	582	59	80	174	362	536	4	5	10
1955	206	390	596	96	98	200	407	607	3	6	9
1956	231	371	601	75	89	213	397	611	3	6	9
1957	238	419	656	57	68	221	422	644	5	4	9
1958	200	423	623	60	59	199	433	632	2	5	8
1959	215			44	62	194			3		
						Fish and marine oil 1/					
1954	46	192	239	62	50	23	58	81	35	92	127
1955	50	194	244	93	84	6	62	68	53	103	156
1956	55	155	209	113	86	38	69	107	44	92	136
1957	48	182	230	80	70	41	56	96	18	43	61
1958	56	179	235	153	110	47	54	100	53	99	152
1959	52			136	105	41			43		
						Tall oil					
1954	143	381	524	59	50	128	339	467	24	33	58
1955	219	452	672	59	87	184	411	595	8	31	39
1956	212	411	623	96	100	195	369	564	14	36	50
1957	216	463	679	106	111	193	438	630	18	21	39
1958	241	529	769	116	132	211	502	713	13	14	27
1959	268			145	146	256			10		
	July-Jan.	Feb.-June	July-June	July 1	Feb. 1	July-Jan.	Feb.-June	July-June	July-Jan.	Feb.-June	July-June
						Linseed oil					
1954	427	205	632	345	214	295	226	521	264	54	318
1955	431	264	695	139	168	321	231	552	82	58	140
1956	340	192	532	142	150	310	187	497	22	56	78
1957	363	172	535	99	128	253	182	435	81	6	87
1958	295	153	448	112	150	255	200	455	1	7	8
1959	325			97	164	256			2		

1/ Production includes imports of oil.
2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 25.--Domestic disappearance of food and nonfood fats and oils, by end products, total and per person, year beginning October by quarters, with comparisons

Year and Quarter	Unit	Food							Nonfood				All products (fat content)
		Butter (actual weight)	Margarine (actual weight)	Lard (direct)	Baking and frying fats (shortening)	Salad and cooking oils 1/	Other edible 2/	Total (fat content)	Soap 3/	Drying oils 4/	Other 5/	Total	
1957-58													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	390	400	464	481	---	429	2,013	230	229	550	1,009	3,022
Per person	Lb.	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.8	---	2.5	11.7	1.3	1.3	3.1	5.9	17.5
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.	357	398	404	472	---	499	1,983	243	207	518	967	2,950
Per person	Lb.	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.7	---	2.9	11.5	1.4	1.2	3.0	5.6	17.0
Apr.-June													
Total	Mil.lb.	381	366	393	463	---	447	1,904	227	246	502	975	2,880
Per person	Lb.	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.7	---	2.6	11.0	1.3	1.4	2.9	5.6	16.6
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.	360	380	380	508	---	484	1,968	250	254	594	1,097	3,065
Per person	Lb.	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.9	---	2.8	11.3	1.4	1.4	3.4	6.3	17.6
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.	1,488	1,545	1,641	1,923	---	1,858	7,868	950	936	2,164	4,049	11,918
Per person	Lb.	8.6	8.9	9.5	11.1	---	10.7	45.4	5.5	5.4	12.5	23.4	68.7
1958-59													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	392	408	483	523	---	485	2,136	209	227	595	1,030	3,167
Per person	Lb.	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.0	---	2.8	12.2	1.2	1.3	3.4	5.9	18.1
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.	374	425	377	576	411	82	2,085	240	207	550	997	3,082
Per person	Lb.	2.1	2.4	2.1	3.3	2.3	.5	11.9	1.4	1.2	3.1	5.7	17.5
Apr.-June:													
Total	Mil.lb.	358	368	373	531	509	52	2,051	241	264	605	1,110	3,160
Per person	Lb.	2.0	2.1	2.1	3.0	2.9	.3	11.6	1.4	1.5	3.4	6.3	17.9
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.	349	366	360	552	437	2	1,926	225	233	566	1,023	2,949
Per person	Lb.	2.0	2.1	2.0	3.1	2.5	---	10.9	1.3	1.3	3.2	5.8	16.6
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.	1,474	1,566	1,593	2,181	1,357	602	8,198	914	804	2,442	4,160	12,358
Per person	Lb.	8.4	8.9	9.0	12.4	7.7	3.4	46.5	5.2	4.6	13.9	23.6	70.1
1959-60 6/													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	368	447	454	571	354	65	2,099	164	213	662	1,040	3,139
Per person	Lb.	2.1	2.5	2.6	3.2	2.0	.4	11.8	.9	1.2	3.7	5.8	17.6
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												
Apr.-June:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												

1/ Not reported separately prior to 1959; included in "other edible" category.

2/ Mainly salads and cooking oils prior to January 1959. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine and shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, and confectionery, commercial roasting and frying etc.

3/ Fat equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber is included in "other industrial products". Adjusted for foreign trade and changes in stocks.

4/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics, caulking and other protective coatings.

5/ Includes use of fats and oils in chemicals, lubricants and greases, animal feeds; tin and terne plate, pharmaceuticals, leather, candles, synthetic organic detergents, toilet articles, and miscellaneous industrial products.

6/ Preliminary.

Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 26.--Fats, oils, including their products: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Item	Production 1/						Stocks			
	October-January		1959			1960	1959			1960
	1958-59	1959-60	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 31
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS										
Food fats and oils										
Butter 2/	406.0	410.2	116.3	91.2	108.1	118.8	63.7	46.7	31.0	34.0
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	874.0	983.0	228.0	236.0	267.0	241.0	109.1	92.1	123.7	135.6
Beef fats	121.2	106.9	29.9	28.1	26.4	28.8	31.3	19.2	23.2	27.2
Total edible animal fats	1,401.2	1,500.1	374.2	355.3	401.5	388.6	204.1	158.0	177.9	196.8
Corn oil	92.8	105.3	21.7	25.0	26.3	26.7	30.7	30.0	27.0	27.3
Cottonseed oil	813.6	957.6	188.1	246.3	226.7	221.6	422.2	389.4	462.8	473.9
Peanut oil	34.2	27.3	8.5	7.1	7.6	6.6	16.9	10.7	11.3	11.5
Soybean oil	1,449.2	1,523.5	385.5	392.6	369.2	370.5	380.4	422.7	507.4	551.3
Total edible vegetable oils	2,389.8	2,613.7	603.8	671.0	629.8	625.4	850.2	852.8	1,008.5	1,064.0
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	1,086.6	1,177.1	266.2	261.8	307.8	299.4	294.2	326.6	333.1	332.1
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.0	10.8	10.1	12.3
Fish and marine mammal oil	34.5	40.6	.5	8.9	14.4	.4	110.2	123.9	112.5	104.6
Coconut oil	133.4	156.5	35.1	44.3	34.7	33.6	59.1	67.0	61.4	62.1
Total soap fats	1,254.5	1,374.2	301.8	315.0	356.9	333.4	473.5	528.3	517.1	511.1
Drying oils										
Castor oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.7	30.6	35.4	34.4
Linseed oil	187.0	167.8	45.5	34.8	35.6	37.2	150.4	142.8	149.7	163.8
Tall oil	240.7	268.1	62.6	70.0	62.7	65.8	132.5	145.9	149.6	146.4
Tung oil	23.4	19.1	8.4	2.3	8.5	8.3	56.0	36.8	39.1	47.6
Total drying oils	451.1	455.0	116.5	107.1	106.8	111.3	364.6	356.1	373.8	392.2
Grand total 5/ 6/	5,496.7	5,943.0	1,396.3	1,448.4	1,495.0	1,458.6	1,892.4	1,895.2	2,077.3	2,164.1
From domestic materials	5,363.3	5,786.5	1,361.2	1,404.1	1,460.3	1,425.0				
From imported materials	133.4	156.5	35.1	44.3	34.7	33.6				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS										
Cooking and salad oils	---	504.2	140.9	124.4	130.1	129.4	60.5	47.0	54.1	60.0
Baking and frying fats (shortening)	732.4	778.0	187.3	201.9	185.9	190.2	113.3	110.9	116.0	110.5
Margarine	570.9	611.9	149.4	143.5	163.8	158.5	34.0	30.4	34.0	36.7
Fatty acids	187.6	237.9	49.8	59.0	58.3	61.2	63.4	80.3	81.8	85.8

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamery butter and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in October-January 1958-59 totaled 770.4 million pounds; October-January 1959-60 totaled 868.6 million pounds.

4/ Total apparent production.

5/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

6/ Excludes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 156 million pounds in October-January 1958-59; 154 million pounds in October-January 1959-60.

Table 27.--Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption					Exports 1/				
	Oct.-Jan.		1959		1960	Oct.-Jan.		1959		1960
	1958-59	1959-60	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	1958-59	1959-60	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils										
Butter	.3	.3	2/	.1	.1	2.3	12.8	3.3	2.7	1.0
Lard	---	---	---	---	---	148.0	244.0	70.7	36.6	68.8
Beef fats	.4	.1	---	.1	---	3.3	9.0	2.7	2.9	1.3
Total, edible animal fats	.7	.4	2/	.2	.1	153.6	265.8	76.7	42.2	71.1
Cottonseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	68.8	218.0	46.4	41.4	65.8
Cottonseed (17 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	.7	.7	.1	.2	.3
Olive oil, edible	17.6	12.6	2.3	4.3	2.3	---	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	3.6	---	---	---	---	1.2	4.0	.3	.3	.8
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	.1	3.3	2.8	.1	.2
Soybean oil	---	---	---	---	---	255.1	147.9	51.8	33.2	30.9
Soybeans (18.3 percent)	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	519.9	668.7	224.2	199.2	112.7
Other vegetable oils	6.8	4.1	1.2	.5	1.0	2.0	9.7	8.9	.2	.2
Total, edible vegetable oils	28.0	16.7	3.5	4.8	3.3	847.8	1,052.3	334.5	274.6	210.9
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible	.4	.2	.2	---	---	381.3	542.2	121.9	145.1	137.8
Greases	.2	2/	---	2/	---	28.6	51.2	9.5	16.0	14.3
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	.2	.5	.1	.1	.2	51.8	42.1	6.1	19.6	2.1
Marine mammal oils	21.8	11.1	2/	.2	10.9	1.1	.5	2/	---	.1
Foots and soap stock, incl. olive oil 3/	.1	.1	---	2/	.1	---	---	---	---	---
Palm oil	8.8	9.1	.9	2.8	3.3	---	---	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	31.5	21.0	1.2	3.1	14.5	462.8	636.0	137.5	180.7	154.3
Coconut oil	66.4	58.5	20.6	9.7	10.6	2.2	2.1	1.0	.6	.6
Copra (63 percent)	118.1	147.4	55.8	24.9	25.4	---	2/	---	2/	---
Palm kernel oil	18.8	31.9	4.7	13.5	6.4	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	203.3	237.8	81.1	48.1	42.4	2.2	2.1	1.0	.6	.6
Drying oils										
Flaxseed (35.7 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	33.6	57.6	23.5	6.3	.2
Linseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	.9	1.0	.3	.2	.2
Oiticica oil	2.2	.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	---	12.8	10.1	3.2	1.2	4.7
Tung oil	5.4	6.3	2.8	1.3	1.6	.1	5.3	1.7	1.9	1.2
Total	7.6	7.0	2.8	1.3	1.6	47.4	74.0	28.7	9.6	6.3
Other industrial oils and fats										
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	.4	1.7	.3	1.0	.4	---	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	29.9	37.3	8.7	11.9	7.4	1.0	.5	.1	.3	2/
Castor beans (45 percent)	5.3	2.1	.1	.1	.3	---	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	5.4	6.4	2.0	1.9	1.5	.2	.3	.1	.1	2/
Rapeseed oil	.2	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	1.7	2.0	.4	.5	.6	---	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	2/	.1	2/	---	2/	11.3	1.6	.4	.3	.8
Total	42.9	49.7	11.5	15.4	10.2	12.5	2.4	.6	.7	.8
Other products (fat content)										
Margarine	1.1	.9	---	---	.9	1.3	1.1	.3	.3	.2
Shortening	---	---	---	---	---	13.2	7.4	2.3	2.1	1.4
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	15.3	12.0	1.2	4.2	4.2
Salad products	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	1.0	.3	.2	.2
Soap	.3	.3	.1	2/	2/	6.0	4.5	.8	1.5	1.0
Fatty acids	.2	.2	2/	.1	.1	9.8	12.5	2.7	2.6	3.8
Total	1.6	1.4	.1	.1	1.0	46.7	38.5	7.6	10.9	10.8
Grand total 4/	315.4	334.0	100.1	72.9	72.9	1,573.1	2,071.6	586.5	519.2	454.7

1/ Includes re-exports but not shipments. Shipments average about 90 million pounds per year of which approximately 60 million are lard.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ Exports of foots and soap stock included in fatty acids, beginning January 1958.

4/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 28.--Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils

Item	1947-49 = 100				
	February		1959	1960	
	1958	1959	December	January	February
All fats and oils	74	66	63	61	61
All fats and oils, except butter	64	54	47	47	47
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	76	69	68	65	65
Vegetable oils, domestic	64	51	45	46	45
Vegetable oils, foreign	78	95	89	91	90
Grouped by use:					
Butter	88	86	88	86	86
Butter, seasonally adjusted	86	84	81	84	84
Lard	65	47	39	39	40
Food fats other than butter	66	52	43	44	44
Food fats other than butter and lard	67	54	45	46	46
All edible fats and oils	78	69	66	65	65
Soap fats	60	57	49	47	47
Drying oils	69	61	63	62	61
Other industrial	60	55	47	47	46
All industrial	63	58	52	51	51
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:					
Crude	66	54	45	46	45
Refined	71	59	52	55	54
End products	86	75	71	71	71

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 29.--Prices received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals

Item	Unit	February		1959	1960	
		1958	1959	December	January	February
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian ports	Long ton	110.00	---	---	---	---
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	179.50	259.38	233.00	244.38	239.38
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	49.90	43.80	39.10	39.60	39.60
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.20	2.97	3.58	3.50	3.35
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	2.84	2.58	3.20	3.12	3.00
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points 1/	100 lb.	21.88	16.25	17.25	17.50	17.75
Peanuts, United States average	100 lb.	9.64	11.00	10.40	10.10	10.90
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	2.25	2.23	2.16	2.18	2.15
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	2.18	2.15	2.08	2.11	2.06
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	2.05	2.05	1.98	2.01	1.99
		Oilseed Meals (Bulk)				
Copra meal, 20 percent protein, Los Angeles	Short ton	54.50	87.00	76.50	80.00	85.00
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	56.50	62.90	60.30	57.90	53.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	66.30	75.45	71.30	69.55	64.80
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	63.10	68.70	65.50	63.25	61.55
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	47.75	74.25	71.90	68.75	64.00
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	72.05	92.00	90.95	86.50	82.25
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	52.10	59.90	63.30	62.10	58.75
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	53.90	59.90	62.10	64.50	60.65
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Decatur	Short ton	46.90	54.75	58.70	61.50	57.50
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	58.50	67.40	66.45	67.75	66.15
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	50.00	59.25	60.80	61.50	59.25

1/ This price applies to peanuts for edible uses.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

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